PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.

THE RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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No. 54,437.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1908. [PRICE OF THE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing (Evening)	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9-30 P.M.				
14th June.	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9671
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7358	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7358	HIMALAYA	6808
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
4th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7758		
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9506
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

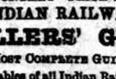
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

"RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

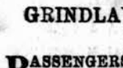
Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Taccone	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Magantini	15th July 1908
R RUBATTINO	4,580	Taccone	15th Aug 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 530. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th June 1908.
ANCONA	6,000	G. Bellito	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th Aug 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 240, 50 ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 265, and to HONGKONG Rs. 290.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 90, HORNBY ROAD,

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office*.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct):

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 18th June	9 a. m.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 12th June	6 a. m.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,605 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th June sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BEZWADA," 5,000 tons, sailing on or about 20th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

11th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORNER	5,301	A. Forasti	1st July 1908
F FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908
PERSIA	6,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,506	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KORNER	5,301	A. Forasti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
• TRIESTE	5095	S. Cilumak	28th July 1908.

• Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5159	B. Radonicich	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co

Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGE to ENGLAND available per NATAL DIRECT LINE Steamer "UMZUMBI," SAILING about 8th of August. The Ship contains First Class accommodation for 50 Passengers and has Surgeon and Stewardess on Board. Passengers will be landed at Weymouth. For further particulars apply to—

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent for the Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
•KAISER	2800	Von-Holdt	19th June.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

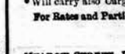
• Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 12TH MAY, 1908. *Agent.*

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	529
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	936	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	583	*1135	570	*990	539	909
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

• Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
City of Benares	...	.....	May 20	.....
•City of Calcutta	...	May 22	June 18	.....
City of Karachi	...	June 4	.....	June 22
†Trafford Hall	...	June 22	July 10	.....
City of Paris	...	July 13	.....	July 31
City of Manchester	...	July 30	.....	Aug. 8
Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....
City of Calcutta	...	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 9
City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 12	.....	Oct. 29
City of Glasgow	...	Oct 18	.....	Nov. 5
City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 25
Merton Hall	...	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....
City of Calcutta	...	Nov. 26	.....	Dec. 14
City of Karachi	...	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Dec. 31
Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 26

• Will not call at Marseilles, but sails for Plymouth direct from Bombay.

† Sails from Bombay, *not Karachi*.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 6, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramsarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

PIANOS

FOR INDIA

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

Are Ideal pianos for the climate of India and are best for small bungalows and flats.

Rs. 985.

RIGHT PRICE
A grand piano at the price of a cottage.
RIGHT PIANO
From the Musician's point of view.
RIGHT TONE
And most sympathetic.
RIGHT PITCH
Always for singing or playing.
RIGHT TOUCH
No fatigue felt after hours of use.
RIGHT QUALITY
For durability and reliability.

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ltd

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. B. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,900,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Semarang.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. Mail of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charter and Remittances. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single ... Annas 4. Bombay Gazette Office, Mandvee Bunder.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

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... W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000

Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,00,000.

Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Cantabi, Barrister-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.

Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.

For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

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RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

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LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☛ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

DUNLOP TYRES

INDIAN MOTORISTS

when specifying Tyres will do well to remember

THE LONGEVITY OF BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS.

"OVER 14,000 MILES."

"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

MR. STANLEY NEAL, of Balham, S. W., who owns a 22 h.p. Minerva, writes on February 22nd, 1908:—

"To help others in their decision as to which is the best tyre, I should like to give my experience. I think that a cover that can run 14,800 miles fitted to a heavy car has every possible recommendation behind it."

He refers to an 875 × 105 tyres of the

DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

Send for List of Revised Prices.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,

49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS PICKLES.

PREPARED IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

ASSORTED CASES OF THREE DOZEN.

PINTS, PATENT STOPPERED GLASS BOTTLES.

Assortment.

12 MIXED PICKLES. 6 PICALILLI 6 CAULIFLOWER
3 FINE GHERKINS. 3 WALNUTS 6 ONIONS.

PRICE PER CASE OF 3 DOZEN.

28 Rupees **8** annas.

No Charge for Packing, Placed Free on Rails, or Free Wharf, Bombay.

Cash with Order or V. P.

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14, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

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JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

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MAKERS OF

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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT is notified, for general information, that, in consequence of the TRANSFER of the HEAD QUARTERS of this Railway to MADRAS, the Agent's Office at Dharwar will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th June, 1908.

All communications intended for this Office, which cannot reach Dharwar by the abovementioned date, should be addressed to

THE AGENT,
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway,
Post Box No. 55, N. E.,
Royapuram, Madras.

A. R. ANDERSON,
AG. AGENT,
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ld.
AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 3RD JUNE, 1908.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 162 of 1908.

In the matter of the Petition of JAMAL SACOOR MEMON, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the first day of July, One thousand nine hundred and eight, by the Insolvent abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honourable Court on the twenty-first day of March, One thousand nine hundred and eight, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all other proceedings had thereon. Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvents said application must appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the said first day of July, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.), either in person or by Counsel to oppose the same.

Dated this third day of June, One thousand nine hundred and eight.

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.

COURT HOUSE, CLERK OF THE COURT'S OFFICE,
Fort, Bombay, this 8th day of June, 1908.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1908 of OYER and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1908, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto: and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1908.

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. GLAZEBROOK, TEJPAL AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that as from the 31st May, 1908, Mr. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL has RETIRED from the abovenamed firm which will henceforth be continued and carried on by the other partners therein, Messrs. N. S. GLAZEBROOK and NARANJI DWARKADAS alone.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
by his constituted Attorney.

E. PHILIP COMBER,
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL,
NARANJI DWARKADAS.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

WANTED

TWELVE COMPETENT NATIVE STATION MASTERS and twenty ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS to fill vacancies on the Burma Railways. The pay of Station Masters, Rs. 40 to Rs. 60; and for Assistant Station Masters, Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 per month.

Preference will be given to applicants who present themselves at the Traffic Manager's Office, Rangoon, with good certificates.

Deck passage sea journey expenses will be refunded to applicants who are appointed after a lapse of three months from joining the service.

H. B. HUDDLESTON,
Traffic Manager.

Rangoon, 25th May, 1908.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Marazon.

Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, shou'd write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Re. 1-8 per box.

DR. N. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
BAZAR, P. O. Amrita (Jessore.)

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A SIMPLE BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

THIS IS IT:

If you desire to become a specialist in business matters—a man who can develop, direct, and utilise all the talents necessary to build a modern business—then you need the following books:—

	Rs. a.
Advertising That Tells. 208 pages	0 14
"A veritable Gold Mine to business men and advertisers generally."—"Catholic Herald."	
What a Business Man Ought to Know. 128 pages	0 14
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Letters that Bring Business. 128 pages ...	0 14
The examples under "Collection of Accounts" alone are worth the cost of this book in one day to any business or professional man having credit accounts.	
How to do More Business. 184 pages	0 14
Includes a complete system of Card Indexing and filing adapted to the needs of to-day.	
The Art of Typewriting. 182 pages	1 5
"The most accomplished typist could not spend an evening in its perusal without gaining something useful from it."—"Birmingham Daily Post."	
Maclaren's Systematic Memory. 96 pages. ...	0 14
The Art of Success. By T. Sharper Knowlson, Author of "The Art of Thinking"	0 12
"Nothing succeeds like success."—Talleyrand.	
The Business of Advertising. By Clarence Moran	2 2
The Theory and Practice of Advertising. By Walter Dill Scott	5 4
The Business Life: or Straight Talks on Business. By William Gamble	0 14
Successful Salesmanship for all Engaged in Business. Written by H. Holford Bottomley for the publisher and editor, Geo. E. Clark...	3 1
FURTHER AIDS TO BUSINESS.	
Thacker's Indian Directory	25 0
Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World	26 4

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable materials and stores at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of old furnitures, casks, clock, lamp, sino-lining rubber scrap, files, packing cases, leather scrap, old books, cloth cuttings, hoop iron, leather and canvas hosepipes, broken kerosine oil tins, empty paint cans, empty varnish tins, screw augers, broken tools, shovels and iron bands, leather cuttings, buckets, old tarpaulins, tin lining empty drums, old coir matting, bricks, tiles, broken lorry wheels, broken cement casks, bellows manilla ropes, old night soil cart, old canvas bags, pully blocks, old tents, iron tail boards, locks, Kitson lamp wire, weighing scale, sundry other stores, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 12TH JUNE, 1908.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.
MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)
THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)
ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)
DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)
DR. J. G. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews: Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)
W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games ..	by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship ..	by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War ..	by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers ..	by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play ..	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers ..	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

WILL COMMENCE IN
The Bombay Gazette
IN JUNE.

ON THE OVAL.

(Opposite the Rajabai Clock Tower, University.)

TO-NIGHT,

FRIDAY, 12th June, 1908, at 9-45 p.m.

GRAND FIRE FIGHTING DEMONSTRATION.

BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF

H. G. GELL, ESQR., M. V. O.,
Commissioner of Police, BOMBAY,
AND THE KIND PERMISSION OF
E. M. PROES, Esqr., Executive Engineer of the District,
TO USE THE GROUND,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR THE
MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

will give a practical demonstration of how to fight a fire successfully and how to prevent a fire assuming such proportions on property as to necessitate its abandonment to the hopelessly damaging alternative, the Fire Brigade.

To help pass the time before and after the demonstration, the Band of the Royal Scots and Royal Scots Pipers will, by the kind permission of Colonel W. H. E. MURRAY, Commanding, and the Officers of the Royal Scots Regiment, perform a programme of Music between 9-45 and 11 P. M.

The inhabitants of Bombay are cordially invited to be present.

AMUSEMENTS.

ON ESPLANADE.

15th Grand Entire Change of Programme.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

Picture includes—Sign of the Cross, Allibaba and Forty Thieves and Many Others.

EVERY SATURDAY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

EVERY NIGHT. TWO SHOWS.

7-30 to 9, 10 to 11-30 (S.T.).

PRICES:—	Rs.	As.
Box of 6 Chairs...	10	0
Single seat...	2	0
First Class...	1	0
Second Class	0	8
Third Class...	0	4

L. WENZEL,
Manager.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF
ARTICLES,
BY
HOME GORDON
(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)

Now appearing in the *Bombay Gazette.*

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the *BOMBAY GAZETTE,* of May 8th.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac, A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information, Always useful and available in a Convenient Form. Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE

Liberal bonuses Low premiums.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER," LONDON.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Waste, and other Grants in Gujrat.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

NOVELS OF THE DAY.

MR. CREWE'S CAREER. By Winston Churchill, Author of "Richard Parvel," etc.
PARADISE COURT. By J. S. Fletcher, Author of "The Threshing Floor," etc.
"NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN." By Allen Raine, Author of "A Welsh Singer," etc.
AN AMATEUR ADVENTURESS. By F. Fankfort Moore, Author of "The Messenger," etc.
THE NUN. By Rene Bazin.
GRAHAM OF CLAVER HOUSE. By Ian Maclaren, Author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," etc.
THE POWER OF THE KEYS. By Sydney C. Grier, Author of "The Heir," etc.
THE CALL OF THE SOUTH. By Louis Beike, Author of "Helen Adair," etc.
THE DIARY OF A LOST ONE. Edited by Margarete Bohme.
THE GREAT AMULET. By Maud Diver, Author of "Captain Desmond, V. C."
A GENTLEMAN OF LONDON. By Morice Gerard.
THE HOUSE OF CARS. By Lady Troubridge.
THE FLY ON THE WHEEL. By Katherine C. Thurston.
PEARL OF PEARL ISLAND. By Johen Oxenham.
THE SWORD DECIDES. By Marjorie Bowen.
DEEP MOAT GRANGE. By S. R. Crockett.
THREE MISS GRAEMES. By S. Macnaughtan.
WHEELS OF ANARCHY. By Max Pemberton.
THE PEST. W. Teignmouth Shore.
THE COMPANY'S SERVANT. By B. M. Croker.
INDIA'S SAINT AND THE VICEROY. By S. S. Thorburn.
THE MISSIONER. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
THE INEVITABLE LAW. By Mrs. Penny.
MANY JUNES. By Archibald Marshall.
THE PORTERS OF WOODTHORPE. By Muriel Darche.
THE PRIMADONNA. A Sequel to "Soprano."

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 950 CASES TIN PLATES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the godown in Poona Street, opposite the Prince's Docks, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the partners of Messrs. L. R. Thucker & Co., the Indentors, the following cases of tin plates suitable for making kerosene oil tins, &c.

TIN PLATES I. C. W.

About 375 cases, each 225 sheets, 18 in. by 12 in. size, weight about 120 lbs.

About 314 cases, each 225 sheets, 14in. by 14 in. size, weight about 112 lbs.

About 261 cases, each 225 sheets, 16 in. by 16 in. size weight about 150 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods removed within 4 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 12TH JUNE, 1908.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 200 Bales Broach Machine Ginned Good Cotton.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba in the Juths of Messrs. Bhimji Shamji and Co., and by their order, the following bales of cotton:—

On account and at the risk of Marwari Dalshookray Beznath:—

200 bales Broach Machine Ginned Good Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid, and the bales taken delivery of, by next day.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, easychairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and bat-stands, cupboards, chest-of-drawers.

1 310 bore rifle by Greener.
1 D. B. C. F. No. 16 Gun by T. Bland.
1 D. B. C. F. No. 12 Gun by More and Harris.
1 large tiger skin, 7 by 6 feet.
35 Volumes Encyclopœdia Britannica, 10th Edition, with revolving book-case.

A collection of Japanese curios suitable for presents, such as old Satsuma vases, Koros, old Satsuma bowls, jugs, plates.

The property of the late Dr. R. M. Kalapasi:—

Electric battery, eye and ear speculums, hypodermic syringes, microscope with eye pieces, (Internatural by M. Palleser, London) glass irrigator, double blade knife, forceps, surgical pocket case, dental forceps, spetulas silver catheters, microscope slides and other instruments, medical books on various subjects, etc.

By Order of R. D. Gethins, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of James Samuel Roberts who traded as Walter Lane and Co., insolvent:—

Cycle accessories and tools, girl bicycle, lamps, drilling machine, wheel turning machine, spoke, threading machine, writing table, show cases, pictures, etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 four-wheeled dog-cart in splendid condition.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 Clement motor car, 8 H. P., four seated, Dunlop tyres, 3 lamps, horn, complete.

The property of J. Sanders-Slater, Esq., proceeding to England.

1 Handsome black Arab Horse and set of plated single harness.

SALE of Teak Flooring of the Skating Rink for Removal

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in one lot, the teak floor of the Skating Rink on the Cruickshank Road, Esplanade. The floor consists of about 9,000 square feet of teakboards, 1¼ inch thick, longued and grooved and screwed down with the rafters about 5 by 3 inches, bolted together, all easily removable.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 12TH JUNE, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEAKWOOD.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Stores, near Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy's bungalow, behind Sir J. J. Hospital, Masagon, the following:—

By order of Mr. Oomer Abdulla Latib and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Fakir Mahomed Peerbhai Nathoo:—

A lot of Teakwood scantling, sizes 4 by 6, 5 by 6, 8 by 8, 10 by 8, 9 by 9, and 10 by 10, 6 by 10 feet.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within four days from the day of sale at purchaser's expense.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 12TH JUNE, 1908.

CLARKE'S P. 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GOOD MOUNT.—We offer high grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 25-27 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, for Cool Flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1195, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BRILLIANT SATEENS.—100 new and useful colors now on show. Look like Satin. As. 10 per yard.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

DOUGLAS COATING.—Our famous grey coatings reduced to Re. 1-8 per yard in June.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

DRESS SERGES.—All our makes are thoroughly reliable. See them at Re. 1-10, 2-4 2-12, 3-8 per yard.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Leather in General Cloths. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially Fine Class Gomans and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 5, Mofussil Rs. 8 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Waste, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IRENE DRESS LINEN.—Absolutely unbeatable for washing skirts. New shades at Re. 1 per yard.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

JAPANESE BROCHE SILKS.—Pretty stylish silks, in handsome brocade designs.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAWN-MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALSKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OUR "OMEYA" WHITE JAP SILK.—You should see this. Width 27 inches. Re. 1-8 per pair.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply early. Box No. 1194, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOAPS.—Highly Perfumed Toilet Soaps just unpacked—Violet de Parme, Oatmeal, White Rose, Carnation, Peach, Butter, Milk, Lily, etc., etc., from 3 as. per cake and upwards.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.

THE "SOYO" CREPE.—Makes dainty blouses and scarves. Popular Colors. 27 inches wide. Rs. 2-10 per yard.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

THE "OSAKA" TWILL SILK.—Only just imported by us. Delightful blouse silk. Width 27 inches. Rs. 2-15 per yard.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

TALYAN CLOTH.—16 shades in spot proof cloth during June, at Rs. 2-8 per yard.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Re. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 124., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WHITE LAWN HDKFS.—Our Value is a wonder. See our Special line, As. 15 per dozen.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., BOMBAY.

WOOL ARMURE.—Smart shades in Brown, Electric and Turquoise. Width 44 ins. Re. 2-8 per yard.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

WANTED.—One FIRST and one SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, for Cotton Factories; must understand duties thoroughly. Apply to HARMUKHROY POHNDRAM, Khanja.

WANTED.—A MAHOMEDAN PRINCESS, for Mahomedan Orphanage, knowing English, Gujarati, Urdoo, Arabi, Persian, Mashali and Quran, Shastr. See the HON. SECRETARY of the above Orphanage, at Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed's Firm, Memon Mohalla.

WANTED.—A quick and reliable SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply stating age and rate per minute in Shorthand Writing and Typing, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1164, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A really competent ACCOUNTANT. Good pay and prospects to a good man. Apply by letter stating age, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1163, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Morning. Re. 1-8 per annum inclusive of postage.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

WANTED PROBATIONARY NURSES, for training, European Women, single, of good education, aged from 22 to 34 years.

Candidates must be well recommended. For particulars apply in writing to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

WANTED A COMPETENT AND HARD-WORKING UNDER-SECRETARY.

SALARY: Rs. 100 per month, with prospects of an Annual Increase of Rs. 25 per month till the salary reaches the limit of Rs. 150 per mensem. Increase to be given on giving full satisfaction to the Association.

DUTIES: To investigate and place before the Association facts and conditions affecting the interests of the cause of Mill Industry coming under the scope of this Association.

2. To carry on such correspondence as the Association may direct for the attainment and furtherence of the aims and objects of the Association.

Persons having the best practical experience in these lines will have preference.

Candidates should apply to the undersigned giving full details of their antecedents and qualifications.

MANGALDAS E. PAREKH,
Honorary Secretary.

AHMEDABAD, DATED 5TH JUNE, 1908.

WANTED, from 1st July 1908, a PENSIONED WARRANT, or N. C. Officer, as Secretary to the Satara Suburban Municipality. Pay Rs. 40 + Rs. 15 Conveyance Allowance. Applications, stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, will be received up to the 20th instant, and should be addressed to the Vice-PRESIDENT, S. S. Municipality, Camp Satara.

CAMP SATARA, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

TO BE LET.

TWO ROOMS, with Bathroom attached, in a cool Flat, on Apollo Bunder, facing South, suitable for a married couple without children. Separate entrance and part use of Kitchen, fitted with English Stove. Unfurnished, Rs. 75; Furnished, Rs. 85. Apply Box No. 1195, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
[ESTABLISHED 1886.]

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage Parcels, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX., 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few lots of furnitures, such as large and small writing tables, chairs, sofa, bookstand, screens, babachot, single and double bedsteads, typewriter machine, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the unclaimed articles, such as one gold necklace, silver buttons, Jivlee, toda, metal and silver watches, silk embroidered shawl, pieces of muslin, umbrellas, sticks, pieces of brass and zinc, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office Shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 four-wheeled dog-cart in good order and condition.
2 Arab horses, broken to saddle and harness.
1 waler horse, broken to saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BISCUITS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Dawoodbhai Moosajee :—

119 No. 1 to 25—25 cases Huntley and Palmer biscuits.

On account and risk of Abdool Hoosein Naserali Gheewala :—

123 No. 51 to 100—50 cases biscuits.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

23 cases German wines, consisting of Pisaportu, Zeltinger, Trabener, Caseler, Spefair, Sherager, Hoehheimer, Hierstleier, Budesheimer, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Bhugwandas Mooljee.

W No. 55-59—5 cases, each 200 pieces white lones, 38—9 inches, 10 yards.

W No. 340 and 369—2 cases, each 50 pieces white shirtings, 34 inches, 40 yards.

W No. 357-359—3 cases, each 50 pieces white shirtings, 34 inches, 40 yards.

W No. 355-56—2 cases, each 50 pieces white shirtings, 34 inches, 40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, by Alexander Mackenzie and others, also English Mahogany furniture, Mahogany dining table, open carved chiffoniers, spoons and forks with case, English sofas, sliding sideboard, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, blackwood cupboard and wardrobes, cherial glass, dressing and washband tables, bronze, parian and marble figures, pier-tables, oil painting and engravings, large partition screen, handsome, strong, mahogany rosewood semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, London, one mahogany full-size slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete Burroughes and Watts, London, iron double bedsteads, valuable books, sets of lancet, hanging chandeliers, wall brackets, lamps, Persian carpets, aviary with birds, two strong glass fronted office broughams, by Dadabhoy Bomanji, two handsome strong grey Arab horses, etc., etc., the property of Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., proceeding to Europe.

The property of another gentleman :

1 Black Australian horse, thoroughly quiet, both single and double harness.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the New Municipal Market, at Purbadevi Road, near Dhun Mill, Parel, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the said market including the right of collecting squatters' fees from the Fish area of the said market. Each stall be put up separately.

The highest bidder will be required to pay as deposit 3 months' rents of the stall in advance and Re. 1 for license fee.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 12TH JUNE, 1908.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCOISOAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government.

Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR, The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY,

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RAILWAY SUPPLIES:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hammam Street, Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, recessed and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 660, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are pecially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Blythwood, 2,242 tons, Captain L A. McDonald sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Lamington, 2,282 tons, Captain F. McPhial sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Castello 2,338 tons, Capiain H. Runton arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons Captain A. Carey arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo, and 8 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell...R F Marine
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
RIMSInvestigator...Comdr Beauchamp .....Survey St

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
H M S Pandora...Capt A P Davidson .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 11.

Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Auchendale..2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Africa .....1302 Whitehead .....M M & Co
Blyths Wood 2242 Macdonald.....K Nixon & Co
Borderer.....2835 Black .....T Morrison & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Bezwada ... 327 Carey.....M M & Co
Budree .....1489 London .....
Clematis.....2329 Davies.....James Mackintosz & Co
Dumra.....762 Cuthbush .....M M & Co
Fankdale.....3100 Kidel .....W & A G & Co
Fairport .....2433 Greig .....W & A G & Co
Garseube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Joydene .....2277 Yule .....Bombay Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lamington ...2283 Macphail.....T Morrison & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Moahtari .....1109 Gere.....Bo & Persia Co
Mohammadi...1252 Primrose .....Bo & P S N Ca
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk .....2506 Borey .....G Cotton & Co
Nowshera.....1961 Maude .....M M & Co
Rao Bera.....2407 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Scharzfels ...3558 Bathmann.....W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria .....2379 Ward .....The Bombay Co
Shirala.....3400 Scott.....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Singu .....1912 Currie .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Thornbeck ... 2348 Shotton.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Wearmouth...2339 Catlo .....Bombay Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—June 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart	3757	M'pherson	A'werp	20-6	F M &Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	25-6	F M & Co
C & R City of Calcutta	4786	Rae	L'pool	18-6	K N & Co
D & E City of Karachi	3563	Snow	K'chi	16-6	K N & Co
F Orissa	3523	Kedalie	Calcutta	16-6	M M & Co
G Naderi	1169	Gray	Jeddah	15-6	B & P S N Co
K Castello	2309	Runton	Hull	21-6	F Muir & Co
L Oceana	3507	Hayward	London	20-6	P & O Co
M Peninsular	3047	Aden	Palmer	13-6	P & O Co
N Glenaffrie	2650	Craig	Baltimore	13-6	W & A G & Co
O Shandon	2466	Stibs	Port Said	20-6	W & A G & Co
P Silomin	2248	Learmouth	M'brough	17-6	K N & Co
Q Aleppo	2536	Hull		12-6	F Muir & Co

H W P D

Bahadnri	829	Fakeera	K'chi	16-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakeera	M'Goa	13-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	K'chi	12-6 Bo S N Co Ld

Offside O

Kola	510	Cole	Persian Gulf	18-6 M M & Co

M W D D

Capri	2718	Redone	Shanghai	17-6 F & R S N Co

H W V D

Linga	943	McDiarmid	K'chi	12-6 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool...25-6 W & A G & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool...14-6 W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	2682	Sacconе	Genoa 15-6 F & R S NCo
5	Wakamiy Maru	3437	Yamawale	Kobe 13-6 N Y K
6	Garryvall	2455	McClure	N F W & A G & Co
7	Birkhall	2738	Jones	Genoa...13-6W & A G & Co
8	Culna	3963	Maclachlan	M'bruogh 13-6 M M & Co
9	Weissenfels	2458	Siebjee	K'chi 13-6 W & A G & Co
12	Marmora	5239	Weston	Shanghai...24-6 P & O Co
15	Wellington	3626	Hesking	Hamburg 18-6 J M & Co
16	Amatonga	2093	Large	London ...15-6 G M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Castello s	Runton	Hull, May 1
	Bezwada s	Carey	Calcutta, May 17

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Castello, for Hull,
" Capri, for Hongkong.
" Nowshera, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Names.	From
7	Lanka	J C Kirkham	Rangoon
8	Clan Shaw	J Clark	Liverpool
	Khodoung	W B Murison	Rangoon
	Kohinur	W C Bird	Chittagong
	Urlana	J W Robertson	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

9	Heathdene	J Tippett	Bombay
	Asgard	H C Riock	Bombay
	Sutherland	W Parlett	Bombay
	Irismere	J Seeberg	Sabang

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
4	Lord Kelvin	Calcutta
7	Clan Maclachlan	Liverpool
7	Nairn	Calcutta
8	Taroba	Straits
8	Florican	Calcutta
8	Nadir	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Lunda, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of 9th instant.

The N Y K steamer Yebcshi Maru, left Moji for Hongkong yesterday.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt, with the outward Mails of the 5th instant passed Suez at 10 p. m. on Wednesday the 10th June 1908.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—35 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 7 bales wool, M Ratansee ; 1,035 cwts myrabollams H Govindji ; 30 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 1 bale wool, H K M Jaitha ; 56 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

City of Karachi s—2,100 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey ; 2,000 cwts teelsed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Show Wallace and Co ;

Scindia s—20,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—21 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhourn s—399 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,002 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Calcutta s—22,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 75 bales hemp, G Rodhakisondas ; 5 bales twist, F F Cambell and Co ; 210 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 450 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—15 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons,

Scindia s—5,360 cwts linseed, 9,000 cwts castorseed, 3,740 cwts mowrasced, 1,000 cwts poppyseed 1,500 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros

City of Karachi s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—89 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey ; 165 bales cotton waste, H. Bhijnath & Co ; 403 cwt myrabollams, R K Shah & Co.

Weissenfels s—55 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cottonfly, J. C. Todiwalla ; 33 bales twist W and A Graham and Co ; 80 bales hemp, R. Reeve and Co ; 15 cwt gusts, Ad Meyer; 1,000 cwt weedseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 1,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

Birkhall s—500 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowj and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—10,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

R Rubattino s—75 cwt gum, S Samjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 428 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 62 cwt shark fins, E Maledina ; 37 cwt selarns, S Vazir ; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamiya Maru s—581 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 2 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales cotton. H N Madraswalla and Co ; 300 bales cotton, G Tippal and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakamiya Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 12th June.

196—Arms—Members are requested to return all Arms and Equipment to Head-Quarters at once for verification.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 12th June,
456 LONG SERVICE MEDAL,

The following extract from India Army Orders is published for information :—

. . . . . .

No 290 Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Silver Medals have been awarded to the Members of the Indian Volunteer Force as under.

. . . . . .

Company Sergeant Major T L Clarke.
Bombardier W H Cole.
A Bombr E Russell.

. . . . . .

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE Plymouth Town Council have decided to abandon the annual festival of the "Fishynge Feaste," which has been carried on for more than three centuries "to the pious memory of Sir Francis Drake."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 9 was 662, giving a death-rate of 34·14 per annum per thousand, as against 30·25 in the corresponding period of last year, and 46·37 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 50 died from fevers; 74, plague; 16, small-pox; 8, measles; 40, phthisis; 57, diseases of the nervous system; 187, affections of the respiratory organs; 28, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 20, still-born; 66, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 16; Brahmin, 17; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 293; Hindu low caste, 89; Musalman, 158; Parsee, 26; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 23; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 341, as against 313 in the corresponding period of last year, and 314 the average over the past five years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DENNYS—June 3, at 3, Granville Gardens, Ramsgate, the wife of Colonel W. A. B. Dennys, 31st Punjabis, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

NEWLAND—CLERK—June 1, at the Cathedral Bombay, by Rev H Foote, Broderick Edward Middleton Newland, Indian Medical Service, to Marie Louise Clerk.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WEIR—June 9th, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Mr. Willie Weir, Assistant, Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Jewellers, of a son. (English papers please copy).

ALLAN—June 7, at 125, Perth Road, Dundee, the wife of Willie Allan, Howrah Jute Mills, of a daughter, still born.

MILES—June 4, at Thandiani, the wife of Major P. J. Miles, 53rd Sikhs, F. F., of a daughter.

O'MALLEY—June 8, at Cawnpore, the wife of C O'Malley, of a daughter.

VAUGHAN—June 6, at Salem, the wife of G. H. Vaughan, District Board Engineer, Salem, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NACHMANN—IRVINE—May 31, at Jullunder, Alexis Levy-Nachmann, of Amritsar, to Helen Ada, daughter of the late Octavius Butler Irvine, Madras Civil Service.

ANDREWS—June 7, at No. 2, South Parade, Bangalore, Emma Sophia, only daughter of Mrs. F. Andrews.

ALLAN—June 7, at 125, Perth Road, Dundee, Mary Rennie Munro, the beloved and only child of Jim Munro and loving wife of Willie Allan, Howrah Jute Mills, aged 22½ years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

A NEW APERIENT.

Kemp's "PURGATONES," a safe and reliable aperient, suitable for everybody.

Purgatones "Strong," per bottle 12 As.
Purgatones "Adult," " " 10 "
Purgatones "Infant," " " 8 "

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. High water, 9-57m., 9-34a.; Low water, 3-13m., 3-48a.

P. and O. steamer "Oriental," with English mails of 29th ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Bombay Millowners Association, adjourned general meeting, 3-30 p. m.

Fire-fighting Demonstration, the Oval, 9-45 p.m.

H. E. the Governor arrives at Ganeshkhind from Mahableshwar.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

Football—Harwood League : Rovers vs. Royal Artillery—Oval, 6 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 14th, Full Moon, 7h. 25·2m. p. m. ; June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56·1m. a. m. ; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m. ; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, June 13.—Smoking Concert, Bombay Gymkhana, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. High water, 10-43m., 10-20a.; Low water, 3-52m., 4-37a.

Sunday, June 14.—Trinity Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 1 m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 11-28m., 11-6a. Low water, 4-32m., 5-25a.

Monday June 15.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Burhanpore Tapti Mill, ordinary general meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 6-13m., 11-53a. Low water 5-13m. 6-12a.

Tuesday, June 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 0-58a.; Low water, 5-55m., 7-0a.

Wednesday, June 17.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. ; High water, 0-42m., 1-44a. Low water, 6-39m., 7-50a.

Thursday, June 18.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. ; High water 1-38m., 2-32a. ; Low water, 7-25m., 8-45a.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During May the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 183, viz., 28 men, 40 women, and 115 children.

CONCERT.—There will be an impromptu Smoking Concert in the Union rooms at "Woodland Hall," Nesbit Lane, to-day at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.). Members, their families and friends are cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Wakamiya Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 13th current. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

BODY OF A EUROPEAN FOUND IN THE SEA.—Two privates of the Royal Scots were going along the Kennedy Sea Face yesterday morning when they saw a dead body floating in the sea. They waded into the water and brought the body to shore. A towel was found lying on the beach and the body appeared to be that of a white man. It was removed to the Morgue. The body was not identified until last evening.

A NEW WATER TROUGH IN BOMBAY.—On the corner of Gowalia Tank Road, near the Fire Brigade Station a pretty water-trough, designed by Mr. Joseph Hall, the Municipal Executive Engineer, has been erected by the Bombay Municipality. It is a gift from Bai Premkorebai, widow of the late Mr. Devidas Pranjiwandas Mehta, in memory of her deceased husband and his first wife Bai Parvatibai. A bronze panel bearing the bust of the late Mr. Devidas placed at the top, is a beautiful specimen of art, and was ordered out by Mr. Hall from the well-known London Artist, Mr. F. Lynn Jenkins, at a cost of 50 guineas. The locality being a centre, where important roads meet, it is hoped that the trough has become a great boon to the animals for whom it is especially intended.

MUSIC AT THE FIRE-FIGHTING DEMONSTRATION —By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. E. Murray and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the Royal Scots Regiment will play the following programme of music on the Oval to-night, commencing at 9-45 p.m.

March (Band)...Marching thro' Georgia...*Miller*
March (Pipes)...Zukh mi dil (Pathan Song)
Song (Band) ...Jewel of Asia .....*Phelphs*
{ March Pipes ...Skye Crofters
{ Strathspey ..... My wife she brewed it
{ Reel .....Fife hunt
Selection Band...The Mikado.....*Sullivan*
March Pipes.....Murray's Welcome
Interval.—Demonstration with the "Minimax" Hand Fire Extinguisher.
(1) Ordinary case fire. (2) Ceiling fire.
Valse Band.....The Merry Widow .....*Lehar*
{ March Pipes ...Corn riggs are bonnie O'
{ Strathspey.....Mrs. Duff
{ Reel .....Ian Moore
Fantasia (Band) Scotch Airs..Robert Bruce..*Bonniscan*
Pipes.....The Green Hills of Tyrone—(with seconds)
Tattoo .....Grand Military.....*Regan*
Band & Pipers...Barren rocks of Aden.....*Reilly*

FRIENDS OF LONG AGO.

Tears, tears are falling,
Mem'ry recalling
Faces belov'd in the old long ago :
Light from the dear past,
Deep shadowings cast ;
Music of youth time comes measur'd and slow.

Blossoms from dead Loves
Faint in the dark groves,
Like mourners' garlands strewn o'er the pale clay :
Love pluck'd the flowers,
Tears are the showers
Reviving their sweetness in mem'ry to-day.

Far o'er the wide sea,
From mount and valley,
Come back the living ones bearing the dead :
Who are the dearest ?
Which are the nearest ?
Heart of my heart ; when the sun burns red—

Life with its boldness—
Death with its coldness—
All shall be throned in my heart's glad delight.
Tears for the living,
Prayers the dead giving,
Fettering mem'ry with Love's golden light.

Singing songs dumbly,
Praying more humbly,
For those forgetting, and her who forgot—
Tears of to-morrow,
Bitter sweet sorrow,
Saddening eyes to the eyes that see not.

Peace sends the greeting,
Love brings the meeting :
Time and Eternity mingle in one—
Joy at the finding,
Golden links binding,
Ere darkness falls and Life's short race is run.

Smile thro' the weeping,
Angels are keeping
Earth's sever'd friendships unbroken Above.
There reunited
What change had blighted,
Heart to heart beating in oneness of Love.

MECO.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 11th June 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates, D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	10	4	49 p. m.	20	0
Teheran ...	11	1	10 p. m.	0	42
Suez	11	2	15 p. m.	0	35

MARK ALL, the champion long-distance, walker, who will be eighty years of age next month, started on August 6, 1900, to walk 100,000 miles by August 1910. He has up to the present covered 79,575 miles.

THE result of a "brown face" competition at the Farnham Grammar School, devised with the object of encouraging the boys to be out of doors as much as possible during the Easter holidays, has just been announced. The winner had 184 hours to his credit.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardensthese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 11.

After some weeks of boisterous winds, rain fell last night, at 11-30, and gradually increased in volume until by midnight a terrific storm broke over the District for many miles around. Torrents of rain, lightning and thunder lasted for several hours, and we are hoping the Monsoon is now heralded and that the abnormally hot weather suffered this year is now a thing of the past.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has set in on the South of the West Coast. Rain has fallen as far North as Ratnagiri, while the sea has become rough on the Malabar Coast. In the interior of South India the rainfall has been local ; a few scattered falls have occurred in the Deccan and Berar. Heavy clouds extend over the Southern half of the Peninsula and moderate clouds in the Northern half. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Eastern Bengal and Assam. In these areas, skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Avoy two inches, Mergui, Moulmein and Shillong one and a half inches, Cherrapoonjee five inches, Dhubri, Bogra, Darjeeling and Belgaum one inch, Hyderabad Deccan four inches, Trichinopoly, Calicut and Mangalore one and a half inches, and Cochin two inches.

The humidity is much below the average in Chota Nagpur, the United and Central Provinces and East Punjab ; tenperature is in defect in Baluchistan, parts of Upper India and in excess in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the Central Provinces, Central India, and East United Provinces.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in North-east India, excluding the Western Districts and in South India ; also a few falls in Upper Burma and the Deccan.

The Monsoon forecast of June 9th.—The Arabian Sea branch of the Monsoon, which is now now 5 days overdue on the West Coast is likely to be further delayed, but probably not for more than a week. It appears that rains will probably be weak during June, possibly during the earlier part of July.

There are no indications that the proportionate rainfall for the North-west, as compared with the rest of India, is likely to be abnormal.

The total rainfall for the whole of India during the period from June to September will probably be nearly normal or slight in defect.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 11th June 1908 was 29·727 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Wilson Line steamer "Castello," which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hull reports having experienced variable winds.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Bezwada," 3,270 tons, Captain H. Carey, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Calcutta via coast ports, had fine weather with heavy swell.

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 10	0 10	1 2	0 14

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday 11th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Very light rain has fallen at Multan during a dust-storm. Light to moderate cloud has appeared in parts of the south-east Punjab, but skies continue clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal at Rawalpindi but lower than usual over the rest of the division, the deficiency at Delhi amounting to 17°; night temperature is low at Sirsa and Delhi, being more than 11° in defect. Winds are westerly or northerly.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear. Humidity has decreased and is

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

CHEAP CABLES.

The "Indian daily news":—Sir J. Wolfe Barry puts in a vigorous non-possumus to the public demand for a reduction of cable rates. He says the carrying capacity of the cables is limited, and that it would be impossible to cope with the increased business that would result. This is practically to stop all further controversy so far as the Cable Company is concerned. The Company is quite content with the existing traffic, and will not lay more cables because it is a costly business; and if the public is not satisfied with the present traffic rates the Chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Co. says there is no help for it, but for Government to subsidise the Company to enable it to lay more cables. This will save the cost of the new cables to the Company and then the public may have reduced rates. It is exceedingly kind of Sir John Wolfe Barry. But he has omitted to mention one thing, and that is that the State may look after the cable business as an Imperial concern —India and the Colonies co-operating—and then the Cable Companies will find their occupation gone. In fact the attitude of the cable Company leaves no other alternative. If we are to have subsidised Cable Companies, why not a "nationalised" cable service? If cheap railway rates, and coal prices are to be had by measures of "nationalisation," why not cheap cable rates by like methods? The argument against State subsidies is perfectly second so far as it goes, but we fancy that for monopolist companies to say that they had better be subsidised for the benefit of the public is to render the whole position absolutely untenable. We should rather prefer nationalisation to the subsidising of monopolist companies. The progress of the wireless telegraph is another factor which the Cable Companies had better beware of. If no reduction of rates is to be had because the laying of cables is so costly and so much beyond the financial powers of the Companies concerned we should certainly eagerly look forward to the coming in of the cableless telegraph. We observe that the Australian Commonwealth is calling for tenders for wireless telegraph at Cape York, Thursday Island, Goode Island, Port Moresby and Fremantle. There are to be no royalties or other charges for the privilege of using the apparatus, the State reserving to itself the right to take over the lines at any time it desires.

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The "Statesman":—The most obvious conclusion which is suggested by Sir James Mackay's Committee's observations and recommendations is that there is no royal road in railway finance; and those who may have cherished the hope that Sir James Mackay and his colleagues would be able to devise some easy and certain solution of the difficulties which the Government of India have encountered in their efforts to supply the railways with adequate funds, will be greatly disappointed. The Committee, having asked themselves, in accordance with the terms of the reference, what amount could be advantageously spent each year upon the construction and equipment of railways, oracularly reply that "for some years to come the effective limit of the amount to be spent in any year will be the amount that can be provided." We suspected as much before the Committee was appointed. It is true that the Committee do not confine themselves to this vague answer, for they express the opinion that the Secretary of State ought to be able to raise in England and India a sum of £14,000,000 a year for railways and irrigation combined, £1,500,000 being devoted to irrigation and £12,500,000 to railways. The amount now allotted to railways is £10,000,000 and it has been represented that the condition of the London market rendered it imprudent, if not impossible, to exceed this sum. The methods by which the Committee propose to overcome this obstacle will require very careful consideration. The recommendation that the Government should endeavour to realise a larger surplus than has been customary apparently points to increased taxation or reduced expenditure on educational and other reforms. In view of the strong criticism which has already been directed against the policy of devoting the net gain from railways to railway expansion any idea of supplementing this allocation from the proceeds of general taxation will, it is safe to predict, elicit a still more strenuous protest. The additional scheme for raising funds in excess of the State-provided sum of £12,500,000 would appear to be a plan by which the Government renounces State ownership in favour of a partnership with a company which is to raise capital on the security of any railway or railways selected for the experiment. The net earnings are to be capitalised at 24 years' purchase and treated as the Government capital invested in the undertaking. The remainder of the capital is to be obtained by the Company, and the earnings are to be divided between Government and the Company in proportion to their holding. Whether the country will view favourably this modification of State ownership remains to be seen. We prefer, however, to reserve more detailed comment until the text of the Report is before us. On the vexed question of the adequacy of rolling stock the Committee leave us in as much doubt as before whether the failure of the railway companies to cope with the traffic is due to a want of wagons or inefficient traffic management. Yet this was one of the points to be determined before any useful criticism could be offered on the question about which the railway companies and the commercial community have so long been at variance.

SIR J. B. FULLER'S LETTER.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—It seems to us a pity that Sir J. B. Fuller's letter should have been telegraphed out to India where it will do some harm and no good, and a greater pity that it should have been written at the present time and circumstances. Both regrets are of course futile; only a big race meeting or a railway smash would have led Reuter to curtail or ignore the letter, and probably nothing would have made Sir J. B. Fuller forego the luxury of posing as the sacrificed official vindicated by the event. Undoubtedly much that Sir J. B. Fuller says is true, especially the references to the results of his own resignation. But the blame for that most unfortunate step, lies quite as much with Sir J. B. Fuller himself as with the Government of India or any one else. His thin-skinned impatience of criticism, and incapacity to brook dissent, hurried him into what was in our opinion the totally unjustifiable step of resigning because he could not get his own way. The Government of India weakly in our opinion, allowed him to resign in the face of the enemy, knowing that the step must have the worst effects—there is this much excuse imaginable for their weakness that they very probably thought that if they did not allow Sir J. B. Fuller to go, worse consequences might be expected. When it is said that Sir J. B. Fuller was vindicated and proved in the right by the Government of India's circular on school discipline issued a year after his departure, it is forgotten that the school question—on which the resignation was based—was merely the official pretext; that in itself it need not have been made public at all, and the Government of India might have come round to Sir J. B. Fuller's way of thinking more readily and speedily had he not resigned over it. We are not concerned in discussing whether Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller was right or wrong in his views as regards the proper way to handle the serious situation in Eastern Bengal, but we are quite sure that to threaten resignation unless he had his own way, and actually to resign in the middle of a crisis, was not a course of action to be proud so far as his own personal part in it is concerned. Nor does it show any higher conception of the duty of a good citizen that he should for petty individual ends take the present opportunity to write letters to the newspapers which only add to the embarrassment of the Government at a time of difficulty.

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

The "Indian Daily News"—We suppose that the "Times" will bewail the measures passed at yesterday's meeting of the Supreme Council as "halting and timorous," and we suppose that a section of our Indian contemporaries may possibly allude to one of them as the death-knell of the press in India. Eccentricities of opinion will always exist, and the present situation is one calculated to obtrude such views perhaps over-prominently upon public attention. Nevertheless, apart from these two extremes we believe that there can be no real disappointment with the two measures. They are both built on workmanlike lines; that is to say, they are designed to deal with one particular evil, and do not go outside their legitimate territory to pander to the spirit of repression or of alarmism. The Explosives Act is designed to provide punishment for Nihilists and those who use the weapons of Nihilism. And, as Sir Harvey Adamson points out, it has been passed with far less precipitancy than was shown in England a quarter of a century ago when that country also was threatened with the danger of illegitimate chemical experimentation. The Press Act is framed to suppress any paper that permits itself to preach the doctrines of murder and incitement to crime. So completely is it fashioned as a weapon for one purpose only that, as its framer points out explicity, it is not intended nor can it be used for the suppression of sedition. Not until the theoretical discussion of sedition passes into the direct incitement to crime can this measure come into force. The mere utterance of sentiments subversive of the present regime is to be left to the existent law or to the sensative action of public opinion. But where the limit is overstepped, the present Act will be enforced. It is evident, therefore, that this legislation is in no sense a withdrawal of the liberty of the Press. It merely provides punishment for the dissemination of language which everybody knows to be of a mischievous and degrading character. The statement of grievances, and the criticism of Government is a function of the Press which we hope no Government will dare to tamper with, the wisdom or unwisdom of such criticism notwithstanding. But certain journals have arisen of late which have forgotten, or have never learnt, the traditions of true journalism. If the Government thinks it necessary to suppress them, it will not find any sober critics to blame it for taking such action. The dignity of the Press will be enhanced when such newspapers are removed.

Sir Harvey Adamson congratulated the Government in conclusion upon the fact that they had the whole of the non-official members in agreement with them on the two measures. This is so. Nevertheless, certain criticisms were indulged in, some of which were not without much weight. All the Indian members speaking complained of the shortness of time granted to them for seeing the text of the bills before the meeting. In a case like this, it seems to us, that it would have been a most wise and statesmanlike act if the Executive Council had invited the non-official members to a private conference upon the terms of the bill prior to the public meeting so that while the Government would have had the opportunity of profiting from the critical acumen of the members, it could at the same time have still passed the measure in one day as they are doing at present. To have associated the Indian members with the terms as well as with the mere passing of the bill would have had very distinct advantages so obvious that we need not dwell on them. We must admit also that Nawab Saiyed Mahomed is right in pointing out that the addition of the words "or any acts of violence" in Section 3 of the Press Bill gives an unduly wide scope to the measures, since we believe that such minor incitements as these could be adequately dealt with under the existing law. The words also tend to blur the specific form of crime for which the bill is drafted. At the same time we do not think that the risk of misuse is sufficiently grave for us to withhold our unstinted support of the bill. We would remind the Nawab that the Seditious Meetings Act of last year was similarly defective in parts, but that the Government has shown the utmost circumspection in its use so that the defect has not become apparent. We do not, therefore, believe there is any grave risk that Section 3 will be strained in using.

THE INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

The "Times of Ceylon":—We learn from Madras that the South Indian Railway Company has been negotiating with the Madras Government to get consent to abandon the proposed canal through Rameswaram island and have a viaduct instead. Whether the viaduct, if sanctioned, is to be at the Paumben Pass or at Daneshkodi—the other extremity of Rameswaram island—has not yet transpired, but the latter alternative has apparently been discussed as surveys have been, and are still being, made at Daneshkodi as well as at Paumben. The S. I. R. Agent, Mr. Neville Priestley, had an important conference with the Governor of the Presidency and his Council at Ooty on the 2nd instant. We have not heard the result of the conference, but, whether the latest proposal is adopted of the canal is adhered to, Ceylon need be under no apprehension that the Mannar railway will be built before our neighbours are ready. In proof of this it may be remarked that, so long as the mainland line from Mandapam is linked up with the Rameswaram branch, the S. I. R. will be prepared to have the ferry boats on the spot by the time they are required. There cannot be any hiatus, therefore, on the Indian side as regards a speedy and smooth passage, which is the great desideratum. On our side we have much to do. When the survey is completed three months hence the papers will be sent home, and the Consulting Engineers will then work out detailed estimates and cost. Messrs. Gregory, Eyles and Waring have not fathered the scheme; it has been forced upon them; and, although the Ceylon Government will represent the matter as urgent, it is doubtful whether the Secretary of State will be required to definitely sanction (or reject) our part of the Indo-Ceylon connection before the end of 1908. Then, besides the railway with its double end at Mannar Island, there are the quarantine and hospital arrangements to be got into working order before the connection is of any use from that essential point of view, estate cooly traffic.

We have read more about the wonderful Key West railway which is to nearly join Florida with Cuba; and, while there is no question at present of bridging Palk's Straits, this dream is no longer a grotesque one, and it may possibly be found to be comparatively inexpensive. Surveys and soundings may prove that, if an embankment is started, the ocean will do the rest by silting up a substantial causeway upon which, after due time for the embankment to consolidate, railway metals can be laid. It will be a great day for both countries when the S. I. R. has some ferries for sale because of transhipment being no longer required.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 9th June give the following details:—

KARACHI.

No rain during week. River at Bukkur on 7th "plus" 6 feet 8 2/5 inches against "plus" 9 feet 3 3/5 inches on the same date last year. Area sown with spring crops 35 per cent. less than last year. Spring crops flourishing. Harvesting in progress in Sujaval and Ghorabari talukas and commenced in Mirpur Sakro and Karachi talukas. Kharif operations progressing expect in Karachi and Kohistan talukas. Seedlings withering for want of sufficient water in parts of Jati taluka and injured by crabs in parts of Keti Bandar Mahal; elsewhere germination continues satisfactory. Transplantation in progress where water is available. Fodder-supply adequate except in Sujaval, Mirpur Batoro and Kohistan talukas. Deficiency of water causing anxiety to cultivators. Drinking water-supply adequate. Cattle in good condition and sufficient.

LARKANA.

No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice commenced in Larkana, Kambar, Laodaria, Nasirabad, Mehar and Kakar talukas. Fodder-supply generally deficient.

PANCH MAHALS.

No rain during week. Kharif operations in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water-supply sufficient in western mahals, but scarcity felt in eastern mahals, which is being met by sinking wells from tagai grants made to the people. No irrigation on a large scale. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of bajri 9½, of maize 10½, of wheat 6½ and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Price of fodder Rs. 2 per 100 bundles. Quantity of bajri, maize, wheat and rice purchasable per rupee at Godhra 38, 68, 50 and 49 per cent. less than normal respectively. Stocks of grain sufficient. Labouring classes engaged in collecting mhowra and teddy. People are engaged in deepening kacha wells and making embankments from famine tagai grants in parts of eastern mahals. Distress not severe in western mahals but is severe in eastern mahals where famine has been declared. Eight famine relief works in progress in eastern mahals. Wages of agricultural labourers 8, 6 and 4 pice for males, females and children respectively. No emaciation noticed. No aimless wandering noticed. Liberal suspensions of land revenue and tagai and liberal grants of tagai given in eastern mahals. Physical condition of people generally good.

KAIRA.

No rain during week. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Kaira 39 and at Cambay 31 per cent. less than normal respectively. Arrangements being made for giving slight relief to "Kolis" whose condition is deteriorating in the northern part of the district.

SURAT.

No rain during week. Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Chikhli, Pardi, Bulsar and Jalalpur talukas. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water adequate except in Chorasi and Jalalpur talukas and Valod petha. Water in irrigation wells sufficient except in Chikhli, Jalalpur, Olpad and Mandvi talukas and Valod Petha. Irrigation tanks are dry. Price of jowari 9 seers 4 chataks of bajri 9 seers 4 chataks, of wheat 6 seers 8 chataks and of rice 5 seers 8 chataks per rupee. Price of grass Rs. 2 per 100 lbs. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Surat 35 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Supply of agricultural labour normal. No emigration. Rates of wages 3 to 4 annas. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

KANARA.

No rain during week at Karwar, in the district maximum 30 cents at Bhatkal. Rain urgently needed for sowing purposes. Garden crops in fair condition. Harvesting of hot weather crops almost completed. Planting of sugarcane continues in Ankola taluka and Bhatkal petha. Kharif sowing commenced except in parts of Supa petha. Seedlings withering for want of rain. Wild elephants caused some damage in parts of Siddapur taluka. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water adequate except in parts of Ankola, Kumta, Siddapur, Honavar and Yellapur talukas. Agricultural stock generally sufficient. Price of rice at Karwar 7¾ and of hill-millets 13 seers per rupee. Price of rice-straw 12 annas per 100 bundles. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karwar 30 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Labourers get employment. Rates of wages 3 to 6 annas. No emigration. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

EAST KHANDESH.

No rain during week at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 12 cents at Raver. Irrigated rabi crops generally in good condition. Threshing almost completed. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Amalner taluka, where grass is imported from the Satpudas, and in Yaval taluka where people feed their cattle with leaves of trees. Fodder getting very dear. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells sufficient for the present, but great difficulty is being experienced, as water-level in rivers and wells is going down. Water-supply diminishing in Amalner and Pachora talukas and Bhadgaon petha. Deepening of wells by jumpers being pushed on. Price of rice 6 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 1 chatak, of jowari 10 seers 6 chataks, of wheat 7 seers 4 chataks and of pulse 7 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 41·35 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand for labour adequate. No emigration during week. Rates of wages for males 3 to 4 annas, for females 2 to 3 annas and for children 1 to 2 annas. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Tagai being freely advanced to cultivators.

WEST KHANDESH.

No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock and fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda taluka. Water-supply for drinking purposes insufficient in Pimpalner, Sindkheda and Nandurbar talukas. Irrigation water failing in many places. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of wheat 7 seers 7 chataks, of jowari 10 seers 2 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 15 1-2 chataks and of rice 5 seers 7 1-2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 45 per cent. less than normal. Famine relief work in progress in Taloda taluka. Dole to village servants being distributed.

NASIK.

No rain during week at Nasik, in the district maximum 34 cents at Chandor, minimum 12 cents at Malegaon. Threshing of rabi crops completed. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Collection and burning of rab materials continue. Fodder-supply insufficient in Dindari, Kalvan, Nandgaon, Chandor, Bagian and Malegaon talukas. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition except in Malegaon taluka. Drinking water-supply sufficient for the present except in Sinnar, Dindori, Peint and Malegaon talukas. Water in irrigation channels and pats deficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. But prices risen. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Nasik 42 per cent. less than normal. Agricultural and other labourers get sufficient employment in fields and on public works. Rates of wages normal. No unusual emigration noticeable; many people from Sinnar taluka who went to Bombay in search of employment are now returning. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 32 cents at Nagar, in the district 30 cents at Jamkhed and 10 cents at Karjat. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder sufficient for the present but getting dear. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Rahuri, Nevasa and Sangamner talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient. Price of bajri 11 seers 14 chataks and of jowari 11 seers 11 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 30 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Nagar 61 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Rates of wages 2 to 4 annas. No emigration during week. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes generally fair except in parts of Akola and Nagar talukas.

POONA.

Five cents of rain during week at Indapur, none elsewhere. Collection and burning of rab materials and preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Junnar and Indapur talukas and Ambegaon petha. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate except in Mulshi petha. Water-supply deficient in irrigation wells and channels. Extent of emigration not abnormal. People returning to their homes for the monsoon operations. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Dole being given to village servants.

SHOLAPUR.

No rain during week at Sholapur, in the district maximum 59 cents at Karmala, minimum 20 cents at Sangola. Standing garden and irrigated crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder generally adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but the number is not sufficient generally; most of the cattle have been sent out of the district to more favourable tracts. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation purposes inadequate. Deepening of wells by jumpers being actively pushed on. Supply of food-grains sufficient for the present. Price of jowari at Sholapur 12 seers 15 1-5 chataks and of bajri 12 seers 7 4-5 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Sholapur 43·5 per cent. less than normal. Supply of labour inadequate for the demand. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Rates of wages 2 to 4 annas.

SATARA.

No rain during week at Satara in the district maximum 1 inch 22 cents at Man, minimum 5 cents at Aundh. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Water-supply adequate for drinking purposes, but insufficient for irrigation purposes in Javli taluka. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khanapur and Khatav talukas. Stocks of grain adequate. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 46 per cent. less than normal. Prices of fodder rising in Javli and Patan talukas. Rates of wages 3 to 6 annas. No abnormal demand for labour. No emigration. Public health generally good. General condition of labouring classes fair.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 35 cents at Bijapur in the districts maximum 2 inches 85 cents at Bilgi, minimum 3 cents at Hungund. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Crops in bad condition in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle generally in good condition. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Badami, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas. Irrigation tanks dried up. High prices appear to be due to prevailing scarcity and to exportation of grain to other provinces. General condition of town population, cultivators and field labourers fair.

BELGAUM.

No rain during week at Belgaum, in the district maximum 1 inch 45 cents at Gokak, minimum 4 cents at Hukeri. Harvesting of hot weather rice completed in Chandgad petha. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice continues in Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad petha. Sugarcane in good condition in Belgaum and Chikodi talukas and Chandgad and Hukeri pethas and withering in parts of Sampgaon taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Chandgad petha. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation decreasing. Cattle in fair condition.

KATHIAWAR.

No rain during week at Rajkot, in the district maximum 1 inch 7 cents at Sayla, minimum 8 cents at Muli. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells insufficient in Bhavnagar, Palitana, Songadh, Jasdan and Sudamda.

MAHI KANTHA.

No rain during week. Threshing of rabi crops completed. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder-supply inadequate in Mansa, Khadal, Mhisha and Vatrak Kantha. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Water-supply adequate. Price of bajri 8·1/2 of jowari 9 1/2 and of wheat 9 seers per rupee. No emigration. Rates of wages 3 annas for males, 2 annas for females and 1 1/2 annas for boys. Demand and supply of employment normal. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

REWA KANTHA.

No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient. Price of bajri 9 1/4, of wheat 6 1/2 of rice 7 and of gram 9 1/4 seers per rupee. Scarcity prevails throughout the Agency. Test works in progress in Chota Udepur and Rajpipla State. No emigration.

With a view to maintaining the physical condition of Army officers, President Roosevelt, the "Morning Post" says, has approved the order of the General Staff requiring all officers annually to undergo a riding test of ninety miles, or, in lieu thereof, a march of fifty miles, to be made in three days in consecutive hours. Officers who fail to qualify in either test will be held physically unfit and retired from the Service.

Miss Birrell, sister of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a debate at the Polyglot Club, supported the proposition "that women are lacking in a sense of humour." One of Miss Birrell's proofs that women have no sense of humour was that they take themselves and each other too seriously. "If women are going to take their place in Parliament, as they hope to do," she said, "they must fight against this tendency. Women must learn to submit to be yawned out, to see a man put his feet on the table and knock all their papers off—to be considered of no importance."

Advice To Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE NEW WOMAN IN GERMANY.

In her extremely readable book on the German home life of to-day Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick deals at considerable length with the position of women, both of the old-fashioned and the "new" kind. In the fatherland, as with us, woman is becoming "emancipated" a term that, as it were, is as broad as it is long. That is to say, it has almost as many meanings as it may suit its admirers to assign to it. In Germany, as in other countries, there still subsist the old-fashioned political economist who lays it down as a first principle that a woman's place is in the home, and nowhere else. But when the women rise as one man (to speak figuratively) and point out that they have no home unless they can make one for themselves, their dogmatic guide has no further advice to offer. He retires into his shell and grumbles that if they have no home they ought to have one, and that the point is an irrelevant one anyway.

As the old order of economy no longer affords a guiding light it would appear that the women of Germany are going to set out on their destiny with lamps of their own trimming. As the term is ordinarily understood by the average young woman "home" implies a husband, if not a family of one's own. But as it appears that the woman of the Fatherland outnumber the men by some four hundred thousand, it is clear that a good many hopes and aspirations must be doomed to disappointment. The modern woman everywhere is beginning to realise that a share in the battle of life is being forced upon her, and she has no mind to do the fighting without a share of the spoils. Therefore the "new woman" in Germany, having been cast adrift from the home, proposes to altar the conditions of life to suit herself, even if the alteration should involve a violent change in the existing ideas of morality. This decision is probably the natural result of reaction, since women in Germany have not the general freedom that their English sisters enjoy. Girls without money have little chance of marrying—although I think this difficulty has been partially overcome in recent years by the business-like intervention of the insurance companies. Of course, the dowerless girl who is unusually pretty, stands a better chance than her plainer sister; but unusually pretty girls do no not grow on every tree. Among the peasantry, however, even beauty counts for little or nothing in the matrimonial lottery. Mrs. Sidgwick speaks of having met two charmingly pretty girls in a Bavarian village; but these girls had no chance of marriage because they were dowerless. If the middle-class man will sometimes accept a girl's beauty in place of a "dot," the peasant "reckons partly in hard cash, and partly in the work she can do."

THE RIGHT TO MOTHERHOOD.

The new movement among the women of Germany is to a large extent a revolt against the existing conditions which shut so large a number of women out from the complete enjoyment of life. The progressive German women have of late taken up the cry (which has even been echoed in our own country) that every woman has a right to motherhood, but no practical solution of the obvious difficulty has yet been enunciated. So far they have not advanced beyond the stage of endeavouring to afford more protection to the mothers of illegitmate children. And though this step is obviously one that the simplets humanity dictates, and one that is, above all else, women's concern, there can be no doubt that the revolutionary conditions under which it is being taken are likely to arouse considerable opposition on the part of the sterner moralists. In former days, the Church performed such humane work of this character as was deemed prudent, in a quiet and undemonstrative way; but the new woman of Germany appear to be taking it up without reference to religious authority in any way, and with a deliberate intent to alter the conventional laws of social economy. Further than that, the new women are given to advocating their views from the housetops, a course which necessarily adds to the mental disquiet of those who worship "the god of things as they are."

A more serious phase of the new movement is the general opposition to marriage, as the term is understood. There is, perhaps, something to be said against the present marriage system of all civilised countries; but since the system, such as it is, is the foundation of the State, to say nothing of those minor adjuncts, law and order, it is obviously one which can only be reformed by properly constituted authority. That, at least, is the more general point of view. The new women of Germany, however, appears to be in a hurry; and she is rushing in where the more prudent may excusably fear to tread. Mr. Sidgwick mentions the case of a girl who writes to a venerable aunt to the following effect: "I want you to congratulate me on my happiness. I am about to be united to the man I love, and we shall live together (in freier Ehe) till one of us is tired of it." We have no ready English equivalent for what has long been known in France as the "union libre"; but we are also happy in having no recognised authority to defend such a system. The late Grant Allen's remarkable book, "The Woman Who Did," is an able exposition of the consequence of a rash procedure of this kind.

In discussing the very modern battle cry of the new woman, Mrs. Sidgwick found a difference of opinion as to the chance that "emancipated" views have of ultimately prevailing. Some people held that the new programme was the outcome of long repression; for the German wife has for centuries been taught that her first duty is obedience to her husband. Mrs. Sidgwick gives some interesting examples of the little tyrannies to which such an idea of duty must necessarily give rise. Other people with whom the new movement was discussed were firmly of opinion that it would go on and grow. "You hear of girls of good family who have asserted their 'right to motherhood' without marriage; and you hear of other girls who refuse to marry because they will not make vows or accept conditions they consider humiliating." The revolt against marriage is being conducted seriously and soberly, and not in any way with the careless and irresponsible flippancy of our nearer neighbours of France; but at the same time it is to be noted that there is a marked predominance of youthful members among its advocates. Perhaps the "advanced women" may yet be disposed to take counsel from the wise and prudent rather than from those to whom the wish would seem to be father to the thought.

A Doctor who applied for the appointment of medical inspector of schools under the Edmonton Education Committee, asked why he left the Navy, in which he had served for two years, replied: "I used to have to work about five minutes a day and I was afraid that if I stayed too long I might get used to it."

Admiral Evans declares that the gunnery of the American battle fleet during the Pacific cruise beat all previous American, British, French, Japanese, and German records. "If the report, if given out," said the admiral, "and I believe it should be, it will cause a most profound sensation in naval circles, over-shadowing the lesson of the cruise."

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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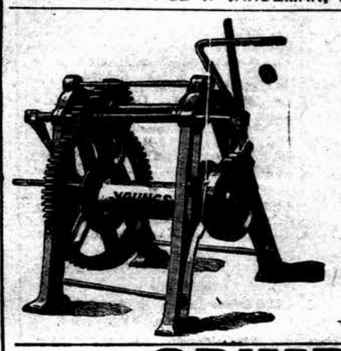

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

MR. INVERARITY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Inverarity resumed his address to the Court on the question of the Piroo lane property, the plan and conveyance of which were produced. Counsel said that the story of Janghi Shah having purchased the property out of his own money was absurd. Counsel then read some passages from Watson's History of Persia to show that the Khojas were originally Ismailis. He read also passages containing the history of the revolt of the first Aga Khan against the Shah of Persia. In all these passages mention was made to the effect that the Aga Khan was the Imam of the age according to the Ismaili faith.

Regarding the release, counsel submitted that long before Haji Bibi was born the Pallonji property had been settled as *wakf*.

Aga Khan had never sold a single preperty, and the charge that he purchased property in the name of others was a pure imagination. Only one property was purchased by the present Aga Khan, and that was purchased in the name of his mother. With this exception, no property at all was purchased by Aga Khan. While such is the fact, counsel said that the allegations in the plaint were only a tissue of imaginations from beginning to end. The property that Janghi Shah had got, the Hamumkhana property, the Piroo lane property and the Mount Road property were estimated at about a lakh of rupees and his proper share in the whole estate would be about two lakhs. After Hassan Ali's death, the present Aga Khan had spent out of his own money a large sum to improve the property in Bombay. Counsel then showed that Janghi Shah had already got more than what was due to him, and the whole allegation about the fraudulent scheme was entirely groundless. Janghi Shah and his family had got over eight lakhs of rupees while his share in the property was about two and a half lakhs. The plaintiff never intended to challenge the release. She knew of it and her solicitors had a copy of it. It was obvious that she was even satisfied with it. She had no thought of disputing it. Regarding the bill of costs, counsel said that he would propose to call Mr. Dinshah in evidence. Counsel then proceeded to read the different items in the bill of costs. The Hamumkhana and the Mount Road property were not mentioned in the release and the reason for excluding them was given in one of the affidavits of Shamsuddin. It was so excluded under the advice of Mr. Sayani. There was no objection to the parties for the release but they attempted to get more property from the Aga Khan. Haji Bibi asked for the Poona property in which she used to live. Aga Khan was at one time willing to give her this property but he did not do so as he thought that this would be an attempt to get further property.

The Judge: How much did Shamsuddin get?

Mr. Inverarity: He got one lakh worth of property and Rs. 40,000 in cash from the present Aga Khan besides the three properties left by Janghi Shah.

For more than a year after the release Haji Bibi did not complain of the release but was only anxious to get more from Aga Khan. If there were instructions to Mr. Framji to take action to set aside the release, there would be found an entry in his bill of costs but there was nothing of the sort. Counsel then dwelt at length on the points elicited in the cross-examination of Haji Bibi and said that it was a false allegation that she was prevented from filing the suit against Aga Khan by the threats of Framji. Framji is reported to have told Haji Bibi not to fight with Aga Khan, for Aga Khan was very powerful and would engage all the barristers to fight his case out. Haji Bibi said that she wanted to have justice under the British flag, justice of protecting the oppressed from the oppressor. All these answers would smack something of the attorney's clerk. Counsel then showed how Mr. Koochuckshah had always acted in concert with the plaintiff and how the claim was set up by the latter. The similarity of the letters sent to Aga Khan by both the persons were then commented upon: letters were written on the same day by both parties, setting forth the same claims. Notwithstanding the correspondence, Aga Khan continued to feed them and nothing was done till September 1905. Counsel then submitted how that old lady, Bibi Saheb, was dragged into the case. She had already said she had no wish to make the claim and had no wish to fight with any one, but she was told to put in her claim and was thus dragged into this case. Regarding the warrant signed by Mr. Koochuckshah and Bibi Saheb in the matter of appointing two different solicitors, counsel said that the printed form used was the same and the filling in was in the handwriting of the same clerk of the firm of Messrs. Gulabchand and Wadia.

The Judge: I could not understand why Koochuckshah denied that he worked in conjunction with Bibi Saheb. There is nothing unnatural about working together.

Regarding the claim of Bibi Saheb, Mr. Inverarity said that her claim was barred by limitation. Her written statement, counsel contended, was a tissue of falsehood. It is only a confirmation of what Haji Bibi had said in her plaint. Counsel then discussed the statements in the plaint and showed that entirely a different case was made out from what was already alleged in the plaint.

Regarding the family custom, counsel pointed out the decisions of the Privy Council in which were established the essential ingredients for the validity of custom. Custom to be binding must be ancient, certain and reasonable. It should be invariable and must be established by clear and unambiguous evidence. Applying that test to the present case, counsel contended that none of those essentials were found to exist in the case. With regard to the evidence of Haji Bibi on family custom, she had said that it was the practice of the family that all members of the family should live together. If all these were to live together—and they are over 200 in all—and claim for a participation in the family estate, it would be fatal to the plaintiffs' case, in as much as it would naturally reduce the share of Janghi Shah.

In her re-examination Haji Bibi limited her answers by affirming that the nine heirs of Hassan Ali and their issue would alone form the members of the joint and undivided family. Counsel then showed that the various contradictory answers given by her were nothing more than a jumble of nonsense. Regarding Mr. Koochucksha's evidence, counsel said it was the most absurd of all. He contradicted himself over and over again. It is impossible to believe his statement that in the matter of gifts both the giver and the receiver should be satisfied. The truth is that members of the family were always paid according to the pleasure of the Aga Khan for the time being, and there was no established custom or rule whereby such payments were fixed. Bibi Saheb's children never got any cash payment at all. A great many of the members did not get any cash allowance. Mr. Koochuckshah did not get any allowance till he was twenty years of age. Mr Nazar Shah and his family did not get any allowance even during the time of Hassan Ali. As a matter of fact cash allowances always varied with the will and pleasure of Aga Khan

Counsel then raised a technical point as to how Haji Bibi could sue for any interest in Janghi Shah's estate when she did not represent that estate. The estate was now represented by Mr. Shamsuddin and he has got the letters of administration. Unless this was revoked, she could not sue and besides, her claim was barred by limitation. Counsel quoted cases in support of his arguments on limitation. In conclusion counsel said that this case against Aga Khan was brought because the plaintiff and others thought that he would be unwilling to go into the witness box to give evidence and the case might otherwise be settled; but, counsel added, Aga Khan was perfectly willing to give evidence and to show that the several charges laid against him were entirely false.

Mr. Branson, on behalf of his client, said that he would adopt everything that had been stated by his learned friend Mr. Inverarity, both as to the merits of the case and the technical defences as regards the release and the point of limitation. Counsel then proceeded to read the evidence recorded on commission.

The first evidence read was that of Essabhoy Dawood which was taken at Bhownagar.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

A RAJPUT GIRASIA WOMAN ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

In the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight a reference about Bai Faiba, a Rajput Girasia waman, the wife of Vishabhai Malubhai, was disposed of. Accused Faiba was tried before Mr. K. Barlee, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on charges of committing the murder of Nabhu, daughter of Lulla Kuber, a Lavana grocer of the village of Varna, on the 16th February last, and of stealing ornaments from the person of the deceased.

Nabhu had died of strangulation; her body was found in an empty house opposite the accused's, and it was observed that a quantity of kerosine oil had been poured over her body and set fire to, by which a part of the body was found consumed. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" on the charge of murder; and disagreeing with it, Mr. Barlee made this reference to the High Court. On the charge of theft, the jury acted as assessors and pronounced an opinion of "not guilty." Their reason was, that during the first search of the accused's house none of the missing ornaments was found in the box; so these must have been put in into the box later in order to involve the accused in the crime of murder. Disagreeing with the assessors, Mr. Barlee convicted the accused on the charge of theft, and sentenced her to three months' simple imprisonment as she was *en ciente*.

Mr. G. N. Thacker, pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. G. S. Rao, Acting Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case appeared to be that the girl Nabhu had put on her best garments and worn several ornaments in honour of the visit to her school of the Deputy Educational Inspector, who had come down to examine the progress of the pupils. This was on the day preceding the murder. She had the same clothes and ornaments on her the next morning, when her mother Bai Hari sent her down to the house of Manekchand Jaisang to fetch whey. Nabhu did not return, and search was made. It was the case for the prosecution that the accused pointed out the girl's dead body in the empty house, and that some of the stolen ornaments were also found in her box subsequently.

Accused denied these allegations. She said she was down with fever at the time. The empty house belonged to Himatsing, who was in the service of the village Mukhi, Bapu Kalidas. When the Mukhi came to her, she was lying in the cattle-shed; he asked her for the keys of her house, for he said a search should be made for Nabhu, who was missing. She gave him the keys. He opened the house and returned her the keys. He then asked Himatsing for the keys of his house. Himat replied he had lost them. The girl's father broke open the lock of Himat's house. In that house the girl's body was found. The ornaments alleged to have been found in a box in her own house, must have been put in there by Himat, the Mukhi's servant.

The Chief Justice pronounced the judgment. He said, that the case was one of very grave suspicion. Himatsing's not being called and examined as a witness was a serious blot on the case for the prosecution. The Judges were not prepared to dissent from the unanimous verdict of the jury of "not guilty" on the charge of murder. Acused was, therefore, acquitted by their Lordships of that charge. As to the accused's conviction on the charge of theft, the Sessions Judge should not have proceeded to dispose of that charge, when he knew that a reference in the same case about the same accused was pending in the High Court. Papers were called for in that case under the Revisional Jurisdiction of the Court. A notice was ordered to be issued on the Ahmedabad District Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

WILD GIPSY DACOITS.

Transportation for Life.

Yesterday in the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of an appeal preferred by Vithu Maruti and five others, who were in April last convicted by Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of dacoity (two offences) and were each sentenced to transportation for life for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent.

The six accused were charged with committing dacoities at Khawrayur and Tilati on the 15th June and 4th July 1907. The story of the Khawaspur dacoity was given by the complainant Narayan Ballāji and his two servants, who were sleeping with him. About 11 p. m., the household were roused by dacoits, who took ornaments from the women and property and boxes from the house, including about Rs. 150, Government money which complainant had collected from the ryots during the preceding three days. Accused No. 5 was identified by all witnesses, as he carried a torch, and they had every opportunity of observing him. Search was immediately made for the dacoits, and a couple of boxes were found on their tracks across the river. For some days the search continued, following first the tracks and then the clues obtained from various persons whom they met. Six men were arrested at Datewadi, with about Rs. 255 on their persons, carefully sewn or packed away. In the night, these six men escaped; but the witnesses were positive that the accused Nos. 1 to 6 were the men who escaped. The case against them rested on their confessions.

On the 4th July 1907, the house of the assistant station master at Tilati was attacked in the usual way and the property removed. The owner of the house, Damoder, was away at Sholapur. The stolen property was recovered from different persons who identified the six accused as those who sold them. Later on, information was received by the police that the men they wanted were in Yerrowda Jail in Poona. On the morning of the 26th October 1907, the Sub-Inspector brought the accused to Sholapur. Later on, their confessions were recorded. The Sessions Judge convicted the six accused of committing the two offences charged. It came out in the evidence, the Sessions Judge said, that the accused were wild Gipsies, who had apparently never had a roof over their head. They all lived for years on dacoity; and were absolutely unknown in any village as residents. They were incapable of agriculture or any settled life. Instead of cooping them up for a term of years in a jail in British India, only to return to dacoity if they lived to be released, Mr. Walker thought they would have a better chance both to live out their term of imprisonment now, and to acquire some means of livelihood hereafter, if they were sent to the Andamans. They were convicted and sentenced to life transportation.

Their lordships rejected the appeal.

STORY OF A DACOIT'S LIFE.

The above six accused were also charged before the same Sessions Judge with belonging to a gang of dacoits, and were sentenced each to transportation for life.

The Sessions Judge said the points for decision were whether these accused were members of a gang, and whether they were associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity. The evidence was of a remarkable kind. Two of the principal witnesses deposed that they were themselves formerly members of the gang; that they were apprehended after a dacoity at Gunjetti four or five years ago, but were afterwards released on becoming "gorindas," a word which means that they had now taken the side of Government against their former associates. It appeared that the names given by the accused, under which they were being tried were false ones. Accused No. 1, 2, 5, and 6 were brothers, all sons of one Gopal who used to be the Naik of the gang. At no time had the eighteen members of the gang been connected with any village as a place of residence, and their sole mode of living was by committing dacoity, which they did two or three times a month in villages as far west as Kolhapur and as far east as Hyderabad. The band habitually had a "guru" and they carried about stones to represent their gods Venkateshwar and Poehan. The evidence in the case was supported by the confession of the six accused. The Sessions Judge convicted the six accused and sentenced them each to transportation for life. He thought it would be better for these wild Gipsies, who hardly knew what it was to have a roof over their heads, to work out their sentence in the outdoor life of the Andaman Islands than be cooped up in a prison in British India. It may be that, when eventually released, they may have learned something of agriculture or other occupation and may take to a more settled life than they were at present fit for.

Their lordships rejected this appeal also.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Mr. Manchashanker Jivanram, who was recently appointed to act as the Fifth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, took his seat on the bench yesterday, and the pleaders practising in the Court assembled in his courtroom to congratulate him on the appointment. Mr. Framji Patak, the senior pleader present, in speaking on behalf of the bar expressed his satisfaction at the fact that the Government had, by making this and another similar appointment, recognised the importance of selecting experienced members of the bar to fill the vacancies on the bench. Their thanks were due to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court for recommending Mr. Manchashanker to the post and to the Government for giving preference to members of the bar. He only hoped that Mr. Manchashanker's appointment would before long be made permanent. Mr. Manchashanker thanked the bar for their kind expressions and proceeded with the work before the Court.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Yesterday at Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, Inspector Bodley charged Yadatkhan Sayadkhan before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing six pieces of a cot valued at Rs. 7-8, the property of the Government. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 6th instant Khandu Maruti, a hamal employed in Government House, Malabar Point, while going his rounds discovered that several pieces of a cot were missing from a godown, the door of which was left open at the time. He saw the very pieces near the accused's room. The latter on being questioned said that he had purchased the pieces from the Chore Bazar. He could not, however, substantiate the statement. The accused was convicted and the Magistrate, in view of the fact that he was a young man of twenty and that this was his first offence, fined him Rs. 45, with the alternative of twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

"HIND SWARAJYA" CASE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. Syed Shamsudin Syed Myan Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government, charged Tribhovandas Purshotamdas Manglorewalla, lately editor printer and publisher of the "Hind Swarajya" or the Indian Home Ruler, a Gujerati weekly printed in Bombay, with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred or exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, and with promoting enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor prosecuted, while Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. S. M. Dikshit, pleaders, defended the accused.

The whole of the afternoon was taken up in the cross-examination of Mr. Kadri by Mr. Indrajit, who changed the correctness of the English translation put in by the prosecution in respect of a number of Gujerati words and expressions. The cross-examination was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Further heaving of the case was adjourned till to-day.

THEFT OF A GOLD RING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Henry charged one Mahomed Ibrahim with the theft of a gold ring and other articles, valued at Rs. 23, belonging to Mrs. C. Murray. It appeared from evidence that the accused, who was recently engaged as a servant by the complainant, who lives at Grant's Building, removed the ring and other articles last week from a trunk kept under complainant's bed. The accused disappeared but was, on a report being made to the police, arrested on the 6th instant. The accused had six previous conviction. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and ordered to inform the police about his place of residence for twelve months after his release from gaol.

THE BIRKMYRE CASE.

Claim Dismissed with Costs.

THE JUDGE AND MR. BRUCE-SMITH.

THE FULL TEXT.

The followingis the continuation of Mr. Justice Chitty's judgment delivered in the suit of the Bank of Bengal vs. Birkmyre Brothers:—

BRUCE-SMITH AND AVAGE'S CASH CREDIT.

In October 1905 Savage's cash credit had been increased from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000. On 4th August, 1906, we find Mr. Bruce-Smith asking whether the Bank would extend the amount to Rs. 3,50,000. The correspondence that then ensued between Mr. Gray, the officiating Secretary and Treasurer, is very significant. Mr. Gray on 6th August asks where the capital is to come from to provide a margin of 30 per cent. to which Mr Bruce-Smith replies that Savage's capital is the 25 per cent. margin and the difference of value between the Bank's normal and the actual market rate. Mr. Gray confessed himself unable to understand this, and in reply to his further inquiry Mr. Bruce-Smith writes (15-8-06) that Savage puts his capital at Rs. 1,10,000, i. e. Rs. 70,000 in cash and Rs. 40,000 in block, including three steam launches. Mr. Gray again demurred and on 22-8-06 Mr. Bruce-Smith sent forward a request for an advance of Rs. 2,80,000 against specified jute then in Savage's godowns. Ultimately on 1st September Mr. Gray wrote: "If you are satisfied that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. have a cash capital intact of Rs. 70,000, you have discretion to raise their drawing power to Rs. 2,80,000."

The drawing power was accordingly raised though I cannot find that Mr. Bruce-Smith took any steps to satisfy himself as to the Rs 70,000 cash capital. Nor have I any evidence which would point to any such capital having ever been in existence. Some question was raised as to what was meant by "cash capital intact." By cash capital intact must be meant capital in money or marketable securities. "Intact" Mr. Bruce-Smith admitted meant unencumbered and available for purposes of the Bank.

From November 1906 to 27th February, 1907, there is a hiatus in the correspondence between Dacca and the Head Office relating to Savage's account. It has been suggested that letters which passed during this period have been kept back, but I see no reason for accepting such suggestion.

SAVAGE GETTING INTO DIFFICULTIES.

Having regard to his subsequent want of care I can well understand that Mr. Bruce-Smith did not find anything during that period which called for a special report to head-quarters. The letters which passed between Savage at Naraingunge and Messrs. James Arbuthnot & Co. and G. H. L. Mackenzie (the partner in James Arbuthnot & Co. of Calcutta) during the months of January, February, and March, 1907, show that Savage was getting into difficulties as regards his business. The Calcutta firm are complaining that he is not keeping his promises; that he is sending jute of inferior quality that he is drawing bills upon the Calcutta firm when expressly told not to do so, a process which happens to have been repeated several times in spite of remonstrances. All this is, of course, evidence against Savage only upon the first issue. It is not evidence against the plaintiff Bank.

BRUCE-SMITH'S ALTERATION OF THE JUTE RATE.

The first date in 1907 which is of importance as regards the plaintiff Bank is the 7th of February, when Savage submitted a stock memo. to the branch at Dacca showing a total of Rs. 41,865 maunds in stock, which at Rs. 9 per maund gave a value of Rs. 3,76,785. In the subsequent week Mr. Bruce-Smith changed the rate at which Savage's jute was valued from Rs. 9 to Rs. 6. At first sight it seemed that this was done to make the Bank's position appear more secure. I discovered subsequently, however, that the rate was not changed only on Savage's account, but also in the accounts of other merchants. Whether it was due to an actual fall, or to an anticipated fall, in the price of jute, is not clear, but it is, I think, clear that the rate was then generally changed. In the stock memo. of the 12th of February, the rate is given at the top, of Rs 90, which, for 41.865 maunds represents a value of Rs. 3,76,785. At the foot of the same memo., the rate is entered as Rs. 6 and, as if to keep the value of the juto in stock intact or nearly the same, 25,000 maunds of lose jute are entered as purchased for Rs. 24.405, or a little less than a rupee per maund. No reasonable explanation is forthcoming as to how this entry was so made. Had Mr. Bruce-Smith seriously investigated the matter, he must have at once been put upon inquiry how Savage had managed to purchase 25,000 maunds in those five days at such a ridiculously low price, and whether those 25,000 additional maunds were actually in the godowns.

The following day, the 13th of February, Savage sent another stock memo. in which the rate is given throughout as Rs. 6 and the figures there for the amount of jute and the value correspond.

On the 16th of February, Mr. Bruce-Smith submitted a cash credit return to the Head Office in which he gave as the date of his last inspection the 16th of February. This is an inaccuracy, as he now admits that he last inspected on the 13th. On that date he says that Savage told him that he was leaving Naraingunge on a shooting expedition on the 16th, and we find that Savage did leave Naraingunge on the 16th. Mr. Bruce-Smith did not go near the premises again until the 27th, though, in his cash credit return of the 23rd February, we find him giving that as the date of his last inspection. As a matter of fact Savage did not leave Naraingunge, as appears from his own letters to Mr. Mackenzie of the 18th and 20th, until 21st of February and he must therefore have been at Naraingunge on the 20th. The dates are of importance only as bearing on the probability or improbability of the disappearance of 60,000 maunds, to which I shall presently refer. The period between Savage's departure and Mr. Bruce-Smith's inspection on 27th February was only six days.

THE LOST JUTE.

We now come to the events of the 27th of February, on which date Mr. Bruce-smith admittedly went down to inspect Savage's premises. There he found that, instead of 62,000 maunds of jute as given in the stock memo. of the 13th, there were only 2,000 maunds of jute in the godowns and 3,000 maunds in a flat. This must have been, and no doubt was, a great surprise to him, and, on that day, he telegraphed to the Head Office the result of his discovery. He also wrote giving some further details. In his letter he says that the head clerk of Savage had told him that the jute had all been shipped direct to Messrs. James Arbuthnot and Co., at Calcutta. Mr. Bruce-Smith, however, took no steps to verify that statement or to discover where the 60,000 maunds of jute had gone. He made no inquiry of the steamer agents, nor did he set on foot any inquiries in Calcutta. Why he did not do so remains unexplained. All that he can say is that he waited for Savage's return on the 2nd of March. He did, however, cause Savage's head clerk to wire to Savage to expedite his return. Those telegrams are not before me except so far as Mr. Bruce-Smith admitted their purport in cross-examination. He admitted, however, enough to show what appears to be an unaccountable indifference on his part in the matter. The telegrams were by no means satisfactory, and yet, on his own showing, he remained passive.

On the 1st March, the Head Office telegraphed to Mr. Bruce-Smith inquiring whether the account was now in order. The next day, the 2nd of March, is of importance. On that day, Mr. J. C. Shorrock, in Calcutta, wrote a confidential letter to Mr. Dunbar (Ex. 13). It should be stated that Mr. Shorrock is a member of the firm of George Henderson & Co., and was at that time a Director and, I understand, President of the plaintiff Bank. He communicated to Mr Dunbar rumours which had reached him from Naraingunge to the effect that Savage was "broke." On this, the Head Office sent to Mr. Bruce-Smith a telegram (Ex. 14 *a*) to the effect that unfavourable rumours were afloat regarding Savage and that he should use every endeavour to secure the Bank from loss.

THE BRUCE-SMITH LETTER.

Meanwhile, in the early morning Savage had returned to Naraingunge and in the forenoon he wrote to Mr. Bruce-Smith the letter (Ex. 14) which has been called the "Bruce-Smith letter," to distinguish it from his subsequent official letter of the same date. In that letter he distinctly states that the stock of jute which was drawn against from the Bank had been shipped to Calcutta. He says that as only a nominal price had been drawn for he expects an increase of at least Rs. 2 per maund on the sale, and promises after getting the money, to credit it to his account. He also states that he had "beparis" who were bringing in jute and he expects that in a few days everything would be all right. He asks Mr. Bruce-Smith never to consult with his babu as he knows (he says) absolutely nothing about his business. Mr. Bruce-Smith was apparently not satisfied with this explanation, and he telephoned to Savage to come over and see him at Dacca. This he did in the afternoon, and from the conversation which then took place, and the letter (Ex. 16) and its exclosure, it is clear that Savage must have gone back entirely from what he had said in his letter of the morning and made an entirely different proposal to Mr. Bruce-Smith which the latter accepted. Mr. Bruce-Smith got Savage to write the letter which he enclosed with his own of even date to the Head Office. Some question arose as to where this letter was written. It appears to be on the Bank paper and I have little doubt that it was written at the Bank at Dacca. In that letter Savage says that when he went away from Naraingange on the 16th of February (it was, as I have said, really the 21st) he told his head clerk not to ship any of the Bank's jute until an equivalent had come in from the mofussil, but that he found on his return that most of that jute had been shipped and practically nothing had come in. He then promises that on the 9th of March, he would have in his godown at Naraingunge sufficient jute to cover the Bank's advance, the proceeds of the bills of lading of which he would hand over to Mr. Bruce-Smith for credit on his account. This letter Mr. Bruce-Smith sent on with his own and in his own he accepts Savage's statement to the effect that his clerk had shipped contrary to his orders and he concludes by saying that he had every reason to believe that by the end of the next week there would be sufficient stock of jute in Savage's godown to satisfy the Bank's requirements, the proceeds of which stocks, as they were shipped, would be credited and his account adjusted.

(To be concluded.)

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Further Drop.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Only 1,198 plague deaths were reported last week in the whole of India, Punjab returning 654, Bombay Presidency 256, Burma 132, Bengal 51, United Provinces 48, Madras Presidency 28, North-West Frontier Province 20, and Rajputana 9.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE we are told; but it cannot be denied that Holloway's Pills are the greatest wonder of modern times. They correct bile, prevent flatulency, cleanse the liver, and purify the system, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, invigorate the nerves, promote health, and reinstate the weak to an ardour of feeling never before experienced. The sale of these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, convincing the most sceptical that there is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for removing the complaints incidental to the human race. They are indeed a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to those who suffer from disorders, internal or external. Thousands of persons have testified that by their use alone they have been restored to health after other remedies had proved unsuccessful.

THE AMERICAN MISSION SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is gratifying to note that the above-mentioned school for the blind has shown another year of a successful record in its onward march.

The strength of the school is 25 girls and 30 boys. The highest standard is studying the English fourth reader, Indian history, geography, arithmetic (Interest), and poetry which, together with their music and general work, keeps them very busy.

The girls and boys were found to read Marathi and English text from their books fluently. Singing and playing on the "sittar" and "tabla" were a speciality and formed the most entertaining part of the programme.

The Industrial department is by no means lacking in efficiency. Cane work, glass and bead work, gold and bead necklaces, bead curtains for doors and windows, are all done satisfactorily and are, with the exception of cane work (baskets, stools, chairs, &c., &c.) which has a very great local demand, still called for from many parts of the world.

The Educational department is managed by three regular teachers including Miss Baptista. Miss Tarabai Koshe is the head mistress in charge of the school at Mazgaon. The success of this school is mainly due to the very able management of this young lady who is very much liked by the helpless blind folks. By her affable and gentle manners she has won them wholly to herself. Great credit is therefore due to Miss Koshe.

Miss A. L. Millard is the Lady Superintendent of the School. The only way whereby the large responsible and expensive work of the school can be carried on and placed on a permanent footing is by the public forwarding continuous help to the Superintendent who is anxiously looking for help to have a suitable permanent building for this most deserving institution. Will anyone come forward with a munificent gift?—Yours, etc.,

D. B. P.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted furlough from 9th June to the 31st July in combination with the summer vacation of the High Court.

Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, B.A.,LL.B., to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay vice the Hon. Mr. Justice Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A.,LL.B., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Administrator-General and Official Trustee Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months with effect from the 27th June.

Mr. D. Chamier, Barrister-at-Law, is to act as Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector, Class III, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from 10th May, and is posted to Bombay.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., to act as Colonization Officer on the Jamrao Canal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., or pending further orders.

The Reverend George Hewitt has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Mr. P. Wren, M. A. (Oxon.), Head Master, N. J. High School, Karachi, has been allowed six months extension of furlough on medical certificate.

Major S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with special leave for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Major C. T. Hudson, I. M. S., is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 2nd July.

Captain J. L. Marjoribanks, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Major C. T. Hudson, I. M. S., or pending further orders.

Major C. R. Bakhale, I. M. S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 13th May.

Military Assistant Surgeon J. H. Whittenbury to act as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, vice Major C. R. Bakhale, I.M.S., pending further orders.

Captain G. McPherson, M.A., M.B., C.M., I.M.S. to act as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, vice Assistant Surgeon W. E. Kirkpatrick, pending further orders.

Mr. H. F. Beale, Assoc. Inst. C.E., to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, substantive pro tem.

Mr. F. L. Sprott, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, acting.

GERMANY'S GREAT ARMORED CRUISER.

Germany is even more successful than Japan in maintaining secrecy about the new ships building for her navy. This is true of their first "Dreadnought," which was launched a few weeks ago and will be known as the "Nassau," about whose armament there is even yet considerable mystification on the part of the public; for although this ship has generally been credited with a battery of sixteen 11-inch guns, we think it is quite possible that she will be found to carry only ten of these weapons, or the same number of big pieces as are carried by the British "Dreadnought" and by our "North Dakota."

The new cruiser, which was laid down last June at the Weser yard, Bremen, and is known at present only by its official designation of armored cruiser "F," according to present indications will be the largest armored cruiser afloat. The latest advices give her displacement as 19,000 tons, or nearly 2,000 more than that of the British "Inflexible." She is to be protected by an armor belt 8 inches in thickness amidships, which is one inch more than has been placed at the waterline of the British cruiser. In her outboard profile she will show a long and lofty spar deck, extending from the stem aft for two-thirds of the ship's length, with a freeboard of about 28 feet. Forward on this deck will be a turret mounting two 11-inch 50 caliber guns. Immediately astern and mounted on the superstructure deck will be another pair of 11-inch guns in a twin turret. About 50 feet aft, and mounted one on either beam on the spar deck, will be two wing turrets, each carrying a pair of 11-inch guns. On the after end of the spar deck on the axial line of the ship will be the fifth turret with two 11's and immediately below this on the quarter deck will be the sixth turret with its pair of 11-inch guns. By this arrangement she will be able to concentrate a fire dead ahead and dead astern of eight 11-inch; while on either broadside the new cruiser will deliver the fire of ten 11-inch guns. As compared with this, the British "Dreadnaught" can concentrate the fire of six 12-inch ahead or astern and eight 12-inch on each broadside. Compared in respect of weight of metal thrown, the "Inflexible" could fire 6,800 pounds on either broadside as against 7,600 pounds thrown by cruiser "F," and 5,100 pounds ahead or astern as against 6,080 pounds thrown by the German ship. The "Invincible" is to show a speed of 25 knots with 41,000 turbine horse-power on trial. Cruiser "F" is to show 24 knots with 44,000 horse-power in service. It is evident from the about description that the new German ship with her 8-inches of side arm and her enormous battery power is to all intents and purposes a battleship possessing exceedingly high speed.—"The Scientific American."

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE IN ISLAMPURA.

Death of a Labourer.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday concluded the inquiry touching the death of Hari Puna, a Hindu labourer who met his death by the sudden collapse of a house in Islampura on the 4th instant.

Mr. Merwanji Maneckji Mistri, L. C. E., a partner in the firm of Messrs. Merwanji, Bana, and Dadachanji, Surveyors and Architects, said that he held a Municipal license as a Surveyor. He had submitted to the Municipality the plans and details of repairs to be carried out in connection with the building, at the request of owner. The work of overhauling the building was commenced in February last. Since that time until the day of the collapse witness supervised the work. Witness had visited the house two days before it collapsed. The Municipal Inspector was with him at the time. Witness thought that the collapse was due to the sudden fall of the north-west external wall which was being pulled down.

Mr. Sorabji Temulji Aga, Inspector of Streets and Buildings, Bombay Municipality, who visited the building with the last witness two days prior to the collapse, said that when he inspected the work he found nothing wrong. He could not assign any reason for the collapse.

Mr. Hari Bhicaji, Municipal Divisional Superintendent of Streets and Buildings, deposed to have personally inspected the building on 21st August 1907 and issued a notice for the removal of certain portions of the building, which he considered to be in dangerous condition. Witness had visited the building four weeks prior to the collapse. As far as he could see all precautions were taken to prevent a collapse.

The Jury returned a verdict that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull caused by deceased having been buried under the "debris" of the house which collapsed on him while being demolished.

OWING to the increase in high-way robberies by dacoities and train thiefs, and the establishment of three new mills at Barrackpore, the Police Force of Calcutta has been increased by 150 more men.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHAUBAL.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1510. Muljee and K. Lady Janbai widow vs Moti Gulabchand Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05. Edgelow G W and Co. Hajibibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Sha Aga Khan and others Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-07. Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and another Smetham B and Co.

326-07. Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Luxmon Shivaji Deshmookh and another Smetham B and Co.

Long Causes.

473-07. Thakurdas and Co. Shapurjee Burjorji Fraser vs Dayal Muljee Mulla and M.

520-07. Mulla and M Dayal Muljee vs The Fraser Ice Factory, Ltd., and others Thakurdas and Co.

For hearing exceptions on Special Commissioner's Report.

588-06. Payne & Co Hajee Goolam Mahomed Az

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THE KING IN RUSSIA.

MUTUAL NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Departure from Reval.

TWO NOTABLE SPEECHES.

EFFECT ON THE MACEDONIAN PROBLEM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Various deputations went on board the Royal yachts this morning and were received in audience by King Edward and the Tsar.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Tsar and King Edward have been appointed British and Russian Admirals respectively.

King Edward left Reval at 3 o'clock this morning.

The toasts exchanged at the banquet on Tuesday were of the most cordial nature, references being made to the family ties.

The Tsar trusted that the meeting would draw the two countries closer together and would promote the peace of the world.

The Anglo-Russian Convention, he said, notwithstanding its limited scope, was bound to help to spread among the two peoples feelings of mutual goodwill and confidence.

King Edward heartily endorsed every word the Tsar had spoken.

With reference to the Convention, he was convinced that it would conduce to the amicable and satisfactory settlement of momentous questions in the future. It would draw the two peoples close and would help greatly the maintenance of the peace of the world.

King Edward said he hoped to have another opportunity of meeting the Tsar and Tsaritsa before long.

The Tsar yesterday inspected the British cruiser "Minotaur" and was received with the honours due to his new rank in the British Navy.

King Edward has conferred numerous honours in connection with the visit, including the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order upon M. Stolypin.

M. Izvolsky had a long conversation yesterday with His Majesty, who presented his portrait to the Minister.

King Edward also had two private interviews with Sir Charles Hardinge.

It is understood that the exchange of views will have the most favourable bearing upon the Macedonian negotiations.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The papers are unanimous in exphasizing that the meeting at Reval, while guaranteeing peace and the maintenance of the balance of power, is not the first step in a new policy, and that no more formal arrangement is practicable or desirable.

MURDERS IN RUSSIA.

Two High Church Dignatories Victims.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

A despatch from Tiflis states that the Archbishop of Nikon and the former Archbishop of Georgia have been murdered.

Their assailants escaped.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

The Shah's Broken Promises.

TEHERAN QUIET.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Reuter wires from Teheran that Amir Bahadur and other courtiers, whom the Shah promised to dismiss, have resumed their duties at Court.

The eldest son of Zilles Sultan, the Shah's uncle, and two others of a deputation of notables, who waited on the Shah to protest, have been arrested and removed from Teheran.

The city is quiet.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that thousands of armed Nationalists have rallied round Parliament and that revolutionary placards have appeared denouncing the Shah's conduct.

The Shah is prepared, but is reluctant to employ force.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Yorkshire has beaten Lancashire at Sheffield by 193 runs.

Playing at Birmingham, Worcester beat Warwickshire by seven wickets.

Derbyshire beat Hampshire by 36 runs on the latter's ground.

Leicester beat Northampton by an innings and 54 runs at Northampton.

The match at Lords, between Middlesex and Somerset, resulted in a win for Middlesex by an innings and 111 runs.

The matches between Sussex and Kent and Surrey and Notts were drawn.

BENGALEE boys in the vicinity of Calcutta have been giving much trouble, by stoning passing trains on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Policemen, in plain clothes, have been deputed to keep watch.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Editor of "Khal" Arrested.

ACCUSED CONVEYED TO BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 11.

Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe, M.A., Editor of a well-known Maharatti weekly called the "Kal," published in Poona, was to-day arrested by Inspector Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, and conveyed to Bombay under a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Paranjpe is charged with sedition under section 124 (a). He was taken to the railway station by an armed police escort and by Inspector Sullivan and two European police officers of the Poona Police Force.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe, editor of the "Kal" a Marathi newspaper published at Poona, who was yesterday morning arrested at Poona on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, was brought down to Bombay last evening by the Poona Passenger train. A strong posse of Police officers, including Mr. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendents Sloane and Stanford, and Inspector Morris were present at the Victoria Terminus Inspector. Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department accompanied the accused. The accused was conveyed from the Victoria Terminus to the Esplanade Police Court lock-up. He will be charged to-day before Mr. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court under Section 124 (a) of the Indian Penal Code with sedition.

Midnapore Suspects.

THE MOZUFFERPORE TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

Deva Proda Bose, whose arrest was made in a police raid in the northern section of the town of Calcutta in connection with the bomb conspiracy, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged under Sections 19 and 20 of the Arms Act. Mr. Thornhill transferred the case to the file of the District Magistrate, Alipore. Mr. Manoj Mohan Bose applied for the release of the accused on bail. Mr. Thornhill referred the pleader to the Magistrate of Alipore.

A Midnapore telegram, dated June 10th, states that the case of the Midnapore suspects, Satiendranath Bose, Jogjiban Ghose and Sarat Chunder Dey was resumed that day. Three witnesses were examined, and the defence pleaders applied for bail, which was refused.

The accused were brought into Court handcuffed, and tied with rope, and were being taken back to the Hajut, in the same manner, when, on a representation, the Joint Magistrate ordered the handcuffs to be removed and accused to be untied.

Upendranath Ghose, pleader, with his two sons, and Haradhone Malik, Zemindar, have been arrested at Midnapore under the Arms Act, for keeping swords without a license, which were found in their houses at the time of the search. Jendranath Bose, a teacher, and his brother were also charged with the same offence. They have been released on bail.

Since these arrests, a youth named Prokash Chandra Maity has been arrested at Changuat on suspicion, but has been enlarged on bail of Rs. 500.

A Mozufferpore telegram, dated the 11th, says that at the resumed trial of Khadiram Bose on that day several native witnesses for the prosecution were examined, but they said nothing new.

Before the adjournment for lunch, the defence pleaders had a conversation with the prisoner, who said he was an orphan and had a younger sister who married the Judge's clerk of Midnapore who discarded him because of his active participation in the Swadeshi movement. Before he was executed he wished to see Midnapore once more and his sister and her children. Why should not he not plead? He pleaded guilty. His pleaders told him to think of God.

Shortly after the case adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, JUNE 11.

Yesterday before Mr. Pert, Magistrate and Collector, Hotilal Varma, a Jat, who was arrested at Muttra, was tried for despatching a notorious telegram to "Bande Mataram." Accused admitted sending the telegram, but disclaimed the wording published by "Bande Mataram," the gist of which was that all Aligarh sympathised with the martyrdom of Arabinda Ghosh and others of bomb notoriety, and was eager to avenge them, etc.

The case is postponed to the 22nd. Meanwhile Hotlali was taken to Agra to be tried with other charges. Others are believed to be implicated in sedition.

Mr. Wallach, Government Advocate, prosecuted.

Mr. Bramley, Police Superintendent, arrived on special duty from Agra. Nine houses were searched, but nothing important was discovered On searching the house and press of the editor of the Urdu "Imualla," the police went through a vast amount of correspondence heaped in corners, but not finding anything of an incriminating character, they asked the editor if he had any seditious correspondence as was alleged. He replied he was warned of the search, and if guilty as suspected, he would not be foolish enough to keep letters for police inspection.

There is no trace of the copies of the seditious circular which was found in the Lyall Library, and the general belief is that these leaflets entered Aligarh through newspapers.

There is great satisfaction throughout the town.

Mr. Mansharlall's house was not searched, as anticipated, his character and philanthropy securing him public sympathy.

THE MONSOON.

Official Forecast.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

A Meteorological Department memorandum on the conditions obtaining in the monsoon region is to-day published. The following is a summary. The conditions most noticeable this year are:—

(a) Great prolongation of the winter conditions in Northern India.

(b) Abnormal character of the winds in the equatorial ocean region for at least the first three weeks of May and excessive rainfall at Zanzibar. There were indications of a retardation of about three or four weeks in the usual extension of the south-east trades across the equator.

(c) Late and weak condition of the monsoon rains of Abyssinia. The Abyssinian monsoon has an origin which is common with that of the Indian monsoon.

(d) Heavy snowfall in April and May.

Conditions (a) and (d) have in the past frequently been associated with a late arrival of the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon and with weakness of rains in their early stages. There seems to be no reason to anticipate a departure this year from such a relationship.

The evidence from Abyssinia (c) tends to confirm the impression that the Indian Monsoon may be late. With regard to (d) it may be noted generally that late snowfall has a tendency to retard the establishment of the monsoon and that heavy accumulations exercise a detrimental influence during the earlier months of the monsoon period especially affected. The available data for this year have been analysed by the statistical method developed by Dr. Walker and described by him in his Monsoon Forecast for last year. The result indicates a probability of a slight defect in the total monsoon rainfall averaged over India.

The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon, which is now five days overdue on the West Coast, is likely to be further delayed, but probably not for more than a week.

(2). It appears that the rains will probably be weak during June and possibly during the earlier part of July.

3. There are no indications that the proportionate rainfall for the north-west as compared with the rest of India is likely to be abnormal.

4. The total rainfall for the whole of India during the period from June to September will probably be nearly normal or in slight defect.

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon is to-day reported by the Meteorological Department to have set in on the South of the West Coast. Rain has fallen as far North as Ratnagiri.

AN INDIAN MILITIA.

Formation Proposed.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 11.

Commenting on an article which appeared recently in the "Indian Daily Telegraph," advocating the formation of a Indian Militia, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce says their Committee is of opinion that every European and Eurasian should be trained to arms in the interest of the State and security to the European community. This could be attained if Government and the general public took keener interest in volunteering. The capitation grant should be further enhanced, and it should be made obligatory on all officials to take an active part in the force. European firms, which have a direct stake in the preservation of peace and order, would suffer heavy loss, even ruin, in the event of a rebellion. Therefore in self-defence they should give every facility to their staff to acquire practical military training. If, however, voluntary efforts fail to produce the necessary auxiliary force of Europeans, then the Chamber agree in advocating a militia embodying able-bodied Europeans and Eurasians. In view of the present crisis the Chamber think a British armed force should be materially strengthened, and if our countrymen do not come forward of their own accord, there should be no hesitation in introducing some form of compulsory service.

NEW RUSSIAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

Inaugurated at Calcutta.

MESSAGE TO ROYALTY AT REVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

A dinner was given last night on board the steamship "Curonia," of the Russian East Asiatic Company, for inaugurating a service of steamers between His Brittanic Majesty's Indian Empire and the Far East possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Tsar.

A party of twenty Calcuttaites were guests of Captain Brockhausen and the officers of the "Curonia." Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., the local Agents, were also present.

On it being pointed out that the dinner coincided with the gathering on board the Royal Yacht "Standart" at Reval, a suggestion to send a cable to their Majesties was immediately acted upon. In despatching the message Captain Brockhausen insisted that the names of everyone present should also be added to the cable.

The Message despatched ran as follows:—"To their Imperial Majesties Nicholas II of Russia and Edward VII of Great Britain, "Standart," Reval.

Russians and Brtishers assembled on board "Curonia" inaugurate new service Calcutta Vladivostock send respectful and loyal greetings."

FLOWER CROWNED SPRING.

Throw hither all your quaint enamelled eyes
That on the green turf suck the honeyed showers
And purple all the ground with vernal flowers.
MILTON.

The outbreak into beauty which nature makes at the beginning of May creates a joyful and admiring feeling in every human breast. A sensation of perfect happiness goes abroad over the earth, that nature long dead and cold lives again. Doubtless there is mingled with this too in thoughtful and reflective minds a grateful sense of Divine goodness, a longing for communion with things pure and beautiful, a desire to go to the woods to revel in the bloom of meadows and trees, to get among the flowers, and bring away samples of them all. By the end of the month most of the trees will be draped in their new attire, nor will they ever appear more beautiful than now, for the foliage of summer is darker, the delicate spring-green is gone, by the end of June, and the leaves then no longer look fresh and new.

We look up into the great net-work of branches and think how silently they have been fashioned. Through many a quiet night, and many a golden dawn, and all day long, even when the twilight threw her grey veil over them, the work advanced. Here a brown bud came and there a dot of green was thrown in to form the soft and verdant drapery of summer. The foliage as yet is not dense enough to hide the traces of the branches, a beauty that will be lost, when they attain their summer perfection. Trees are rarely at their best in woods or forests—unless it be here or there one or two standing in some open space,—for in these places they are generally too crowded together. When near if not over close they show best in an avenue especially if each tree, has plenty of room to stretch out its arms, without too closely elbowing its neighbour, then a good many can be taken in by the eye at once, from the root to the highest or lowest branch, the latter blending harmoniously with the grass. Beautiful above all are the fruit trees. The almond looks like some gigantic flower, whose head is one tuft of bloom, so thickly are the branches covered with buds. The plum is one mass of unbroken blossom, without showing a single green leaf, while in the distance the cherry looks as if a shower of daisies had rained upon it and clung to the branches. Then come the apple blossoms the loveliest of all, the air around is scented with the fragrance of the bloom, as if the winds had been out gathering flowers and scattered the perfume as it passed. The laburnum clothed in green and gold, the lilac and chestnut buds, vie above with the variegated show of wild flowers below. Nature is now a pretty maiden of seventeen, she may show maturer charms afterwards, but she can never be again so freshly beautiful as now. Beyond all other objects that please the eye with their beauty stand the May-buds seen to perfection at the end of this pleasant month, their fragrance after a shower of rain is a delight never to be forgotten. All day long the bees are busy among the bloom making an uncessing murmur, flying across our path, plundering every golden treasury to the foundation of their flowing courts. Butterflies are darting about in all directions, now seeming to play with one another a dozen together, then resting with folded wings on some flower, then setting forth in that zig-zag of light which enables them to escape their pursuers. Words cannot describe the wondrous beauty of some of these creatures. Numbers of birds whose names and song are familiar to us, have by the end of this month returned to build and sing once more making the land musical with song.

With what glee and entire enjoyment we dawdle through the woods pausing every here and there to look at the opening flowers. The grass is now tall enough for them to play at Hide and Seek as they are chased by the wind. The gaudy dandelion is now in bloom and common as it appear it is a beautiful flower, lighting up our wayside wastes almost everywhere. Who has not in the days of childhood, blown off the feathery seed, to tell the hours of the day by the number of puffs it took to disperse them. Unless one has actually witnessed the flowering of the narcissus on some of our mountain sides it is very difficult to form a correct idea of the quantities and variety that grow wild. Their perfume is wafted up even to the surrounding hill tops, their snowy petals and eye of gold can be seen from a great distance. On looking closely at them, one by one we find that no two are exactly alike. Towards the end of the month all the houses are filled with scent, but its glory is exhausted in a few days, and the beauty consumed followed by a sudden and sad old age, its withered leaves strew the ground, its corolla fades and dries up without falling off, the stem bends to the ground and the entire plant disappears among the rapidly growing grass. Three weeks before it blossoms there is scarcely a sign of it, three weeks after not a trace is left. For ten months this sweet-scented narcissus is invisible, inactive. It is doubtless preparing itself, accumulating its strength for the sunshine of May. Then what energy it displays, what an abundance of life and perfume, what splendour, when all the blossoms open at once and bend before the warm evening breeze.

The graceful bell flowers are now in full bloom. Who has not sought and found with delight the lily of the valley, one of the most beautiful of all our wild flowers. How elegantly its white ivory looking bells rise to the summit of the flower stalk, while the two broad leaves which protect it seem placed there for its support, as if a thing of such frail beauty required something to lean upon. Many of the wild geraniums, graceful wood sorrel, foxgloves, woodbine, honeysuckle, and wild roses are in flower. The most curious of all plants now in bloom are the orchids, some of which look like bees, flies, spiders and butterflies. An orchid has only to be seen and the eye is ever familiar with the whole variety for it resembles no other flower. We now begin to hear that sharp sound in the fields, which the mower makes every time he whets his scythe telling us that he has already cut down myriads of those beautiful wild flowers and grasses which the morning sun shone upon. At one sweep he makes a desert, where one moment before all was bright and gay. Many of the grasses that he cuts down so thoughtlessly are as beautiful as any flower that ever grew.

Buttercups are abundant and make the fields one blaze of gold, for they grow higher than the grasses and so overtop the green that surrounds them. How peaceful the villages look on the sides or foot of the hills, on a bright May morning beneath the overshadowing trees. The sunshine falls golden here and deepens into amber there, touched with bronze, then the dark green almost black in the shade, with dashes of purple and emerald. A whitewashed wall glimmering through the foliage just lights up the scene, where it wanted opening. The lake is always a beautifier, it is the glass in which the face of heaven is mirrored, in which the trees, flowers, and mountains can see themselves, for aught we know. Pleasant it is now, after a long walk, to sit down on the slope of some hill, and gaze over the outstretched landscape from the valley at our feet, to where the lake loses itself in the distant sunshine. There the contemplative man may sit and hold communion with nature, seeing something new at every turn. But we must not linger, for June is gliding in bending beneath her weight of roses, to ornament the bowers which the joyful month of May has hung with green.

VITA.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE SUFFRAGETTES.

The Age of the Slim.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

Now the Directoire influence is manifesting itself so strongly in the world of dress, the fashionable style of hairdressing must undergo a change. If the period were followed accurately the classical style would prevail and women would wear their hair in great coils on the nape of the neck with filets of gold encircling the head. But in London at any rate the modes of the Directorate are not being slavishly copied and the fashion of coiffure that is now most in demand for the moment shows hair dressed high on the head, and a multitude of little curls. Not a faithful revival of the Directoire coiffure by any means but a very pleasing one for all that, and necessitated by the fact that English women as well as Parisiennes have been reviving a bygone fashion. With the semi-Directoire dress of the Season the Society woman is wearing the old-fashioned and characteristically early Victorian coal scuttle bonnet. Charming as was this type of headgear in the old prints of the period, in its modernised form it is simply bewitching. Made of fine Tegal straw wreathed with flowers or of ruched crepe de chine to match the toilette, it is a very dainty piece of headgear indeed. It is a just a little curious that the coal scuttle bonnet, or the "poke" as it is sometimes styled, should be revived this year, the year of the great Franco-British Exhibition, for its ancestress the original poke bonnet was at its zenith in the year of that other great exhibition in 1851. In the pages of "Punch" for the year Leech depicts all the belles of the fifties going to the great exhibition in poke bonnets.

But to return to the subject. The wearing of the poke bonnet which as a fashion belongs to the era of ringlets necessitates a profusion of fluffy curls to fill in the space between the head and the big "poke."

THE GREAT MARCEL.

The artists of the coiffure, by the way, are preparing for a great event in their history. Every woman in the civilised world has heard of the Marcel wave and every man has admired the pretty natural looking undulations which constitute the charm of a well-dressed head of hair. But few people outside the profession realised that attached to the name "Marcel" was an interesting personality. M. Marcel, a noted Parisian hairdresser, who introduced the famous wave, is to be fêted in London by his professional brethren next July and on the occasion of a banquet at one of the fashionable hotels M. Marcel, who is hailed by the hairdressers as "the great inventor" and "the greatest benefactor the trade has ever known," instead of making the usual after dinner speech is to give some practical advice on the art of waving hair.

In order to show the French master that the art of hairdressing does not languish in England there is to be a demonstration in modern hairdressing by the students of the four schools of hairdressing which have now been established in London.

THE BUTTONHOLE.

Instead of the feminine spray of flowers pinned to the corsage with a jewelled brooch the up-to-date woman has adopted the masculine buttonhole for her own this season. A single flower is worn in the buttonhole of her coat, and very effective it looks. So popular is the new fad that at least one famous Knightsbridge depository of feminine modes is making a point of showing its costumes and coats with their correct buttonhole decorations. The cut away style of coat so fashionable this year with its braided edges and buttoned only to the waist, is eminently suited to the buttonhole, the composition of which, however, varies with the colour and fabric of the coat. The white or cream serge coat, for instance, is shown at the establishment mentioned with the inevitable Malmaison in its buttonhole. The Malmaison is by far the most popular flower for wearing in the dress and nothing seems to lessen its popularity. A half opened pink rose bud is the correct flower for the buttonhole of the stone grey coats braided with black which are one of the features of the season's modes. A white linen coat demands a scarlet rose and the black coat, which is, by the way, being worn with a light skirt just now, is not complete without a white camelia in its buttonhole. Often the hat accompanying such toilettes is wreathed with the flower of the buttonhole.

AGE OF THE SLIM.

The way in which Society women are reducing their proportions so that they may conform with the present requirements of fashion is nothing short of marvellous. The partial abolition of the petticoat, a rigid course of dieting and physical exercises is producing a fashionable silhouette which recalls nothing so much as the rolled up parasol. The development of a slim figure gives an apparent effect of greater height, too, and Hyde Park in the afternoon appears to be populated by a race of giantesses. "Tighter, tighter" is the cry at the modistes, and women who would never have ventured to rush from the old style of gown to the Directoire are adopting the new fashion in dress by "sly, slow stages." Each dress they order is a little tighter on the hips and a trifle more scanty of skirt than the last, until by the time Ascot comes, as one of the most exclusive modistes in London assured me to-day, "We shall see the conquest of the Directorate."

THE PRIME MINISTER GIVES IN.

Mr. Asquith's capitulation to the suffragettes has been the event of the week, not to say the event of the year in the world of political women. Of all foes to "votes for women" either in the Government or out Mr. Asquith has hitherto been one of the most determined and the militant ladies have given him a bad time. Their escapades on his doorstep in Cavendish-square when he fled from his pursuers by the back door added to the gaiety of nations. Every meeting he has adressed for the last two years has been made the occasion of a hostile demonstration. This week even the Liberal women threatened to turn against him, and one of their associations alone numbers over a hundred thousand members. While its representatives were sitting in conference waiting to hear the Government's intentions regarding themselves, Mr. Asquith announced to a deputation of Liberal M. P.'s that he intended to introduce a Reform Bill before the Dissolution and that if a Votes for Women amendment was moved there would be no opposition from the Government.

At which there was great rejoicing from the Countess of Carlisle, and the Liberal women and Cabinet Ministers slept more comfortably than they had done for many months. But the Suffragettes are not easily satisfied. It was not enough to vaguely promise "Votes for Women" some time during the life of the present Parliament. Votes for women this session was their demand. And, well, Mr. Asquith was awakened yesterday morning with the news that a band of political amazons were demonstrating on his doorstep in Downing-street. The usual arrests followed and six ladies slept last night in Holloway goal.

CEMENTING THE ENTENTE.

The visit of the French President next week is to be made the occasion of a brilliant round of festivity.

The Franco-British Exhibition which is to bring the head of the French Republic to England—although considerably over a million people have already visited it—is far from complete but strenuous efforts are being made to have everything finished when King Edward and the French President visit it.

A great reception has been arranged for the President. He will arrive in London on Monday afternoon and will at once drive to Buckingham Palace to see the King. On the next day he will be officially welcomed at the Guildhall with the usual scenes of magnificence. A huge crowd is expected at the exhibition on the day the King and the President pay their visit, and the reception of our guest will be a brilliant one, but even more brilliant will be the gala night at the Opera which the President will attend. The Royal box for the occasion will consist of six boxes made into one and will be decorated with gold and white orchids. Over a quarter of a million roses will be laid on a green trellis stretching from the floor to the roof. All the stalls have been sold already, and it is impossible to secure a reserved seat under seven guineas.

Everything points to this visit of the French President, which is to cement the "Entente Cordiale," being a brilliant success.

"TO BE LET OR SOLD."

West End house property is in a parlous condition. Town houses furnished and unfurnished simply won't let. One West End agent estimated the proportion of furnished houses still unlet in the fashionable districts at seventy-five per. cent. of the total that were to let at the beginning of the Season.

Furnished houses in fashionable streets off Park Lane with ten or twelve bedrooms and three reception rooms are being offered at fifteen guineas a week for the Season, but no one would take them at this low figure. The owner of one of the most famous houses in Mayfair, a wealthy peer, who is obliged to go abroad in search of health, wants to let his house for the Season. It is magnificently furnished, the rooms are made for entertaining on a large scale, and the art treasures it contains are alone insured for a sum amounting to nearly £100,000. Over £5,000 has been spent on new decorations during the last few months and yet no one is prepared to put down a modest £3,000 for the Season.

Every hotel is full and some of the most popular resorts—the Ritz for instance,—are taking suites of rooms in the houses that won't let in order to accommodate their overflow of guests. Women are realising that it is cheaper and more comfortable to spend the season in a luxurious hotel than to have all the worry of a big town house on their hands. That is the crux of the whole thing.

PATNA COMMISSIONERSHIP

New Divisions Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The following Press Communique is published:—A scheme for the division of the Patna Commissionership, into two Commissioners' charges, has been under consideration for some time past. The work of the Commissioner is exceedingly heavy, and for many years it has been found necessary to employ an additional Commissioner to assist him. The arrangement has not proved to be satisfactory, and it has become a matter of urgent administrative necessity to divide the present Patna Division into two Commissioners' charges.

The arrangement proposed is that the districts of Patna, Gaya and Shahabad, lying to the south of the Ganges, shall form the new Patna Division, with head-quarters at Bankipur, and that the districts of Mozufferpore, Darbhanga, Champaran and Saran, lying to the north of the river, shall form a new division, to be known as the Tirhut Division, which will have its head-quarters at Mozufferpore.

The scheme was formally published by the Government of Bengal in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 15th January 1908, for criticism and suggestions, and from the replies received it is clear that the proposed division will meet with general approval in Behar. It has now received the sanction of the Secretary of State and effect will be given to it as soon as possible.

TUTICORIN RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 11.

In the Tuticorin Riots case, of the 26 accused 20 were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and were bound over to keep the peace for three years after expiry of sentence. Five were sentenced to lesser terms of imprisonment, and one, a juvenile, to receive eight stripes, which were administered immediately.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Policeman's Narrow Escape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

A telegram to the "Bengalee," from Maniekganj, dated yesterday, says that Sub-Inspector Abdul Guffoor, of the Aricha Thana, was shot at Jaffarganj, while asleep, on the morning of the 8th instant, the gun being thrust through the mat wall. He escaped with some harm, the bullets penetrating his bedding. A second shot was fired at him on the same night, which also missed him.

CAPTAIN HOLDEN, Commanding the Body-Guard, Lieutenant Willoughby, 17th Lancers, and Lieutenant Peters, Hodson's Horse, are guests of the Viceroy at Simla.

THE TWO BILLS.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary gives the full text of the two new Bills passed on Monday by the Viceroy's Council:—

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th June 1908, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. VI. of 1908.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES.

Whereas it is necessary further to amend the law relating to explosive substances, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. SHORT TITLE, EXTENT AND APPLICATION.—(1) This Act may be called the Explosive Substances Act, 1908.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India and applies also to—

(a) all native Indian subjects of His Majesty in any place without and beyond British India;

(b) all other British subjects within the territories of any native prince or chief in India.

2. DEFINITION OF "EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE."—In this Act the expression "explosive substance" shall be deemed to include any materials for making any explosive substance; also any apparatus, machine, implement, or material used, or intended to be used or adapted for aiding in causing, any explosion in or with any explosive substance; also any part of any such apparatus, machine, or implement.

3. PUNISHMENT FOR CAUSING EXPLOSION LIKELY TO ENDANGER LIFE OR PROPERTY.—Any person who unlawfully and maliciously causes by any explosive substance an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property shall, whether any injury to person or property has been actually caused or not, be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, to which fine may be added.

4. PUNISHMENT FOR ATTEMPT TO CAUSE EXPLOSION, OR FOR MAKING OR KEEPING EXPLOSIVE WITH INTENT TO ENDANGER LIFE OR PROPERTY.—Any person who unlawfully and maliciously—

(a) does any act with intent to cause by an explosive substance, or conspires to cause by an explosive substance, an explosion in British India of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property; or

(b) makes or has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance with intent by means thereof to endanger life, or cause serious injury to property in British India, or to enable any other person by means thereof to endanger life or cause serious injury to property in British India; shall, whether any explosion does or does not take place and whether any injury to person or property has been actually caused or not be punished with transportation for a term which may extend to twenty years, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years to which fine may be added.

5. PUNISHMENT FOR MAKING OR POSSESSING EXPLOSIVES UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—Any person who makes or knowingly has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance, under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he is not making it or does not have it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, shall, unless he can show that he made it or had it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, be punishable with transportation for a term which may extend to fourteen years, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, to which fine may be added.

6. PUNISHMENT OF ABETTORS.—Any person who by the supply of or solicitation for money, the providing of premises, the supply of materials, or in any manner whatsoever, procures, counsels, aids, abets, or is accessory to, the commission of any offence under this Act shall be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

7. RESTRICTION ON TRIAL OF OFFENCES.—No Court shall proceed to the trial of any person for an offence against this Act except with the consent of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Recent events have brought prominently to notice the inadequacy of the existing law to deal with crimes committed by means of explosive substances. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884, was framed to prevent accidents rather than to prevent crime and its provisions are clearly inadequate to meet the present emergency. No sentence of imprisonment can be imposed under that Act and the maximum penalty is only a fine of three thousand rupees. The Indian Arms Act, 1878, though it applies to the possession of explosives as well as arms, is also inadequate in respect both of the penalties it allows and the scope of its provisions for dealing promptly with preparations to manufacture bombs and other explosives. The Penal Code provides for the punishment of persons who cause hurt or mischief by means of explosive substances and it also deals with attempts to cause hurt or mischief but only when any act towards the commission of the offence is actually done. But it does not provide any penalty for making or possessing explosive substances with unlawful intent and it does not in other cases always provide such severe penalties as are requisite. The Governor General in Council therefore considers it necessary to supplement the existing law by an Act on the lines of the English Explosive Substances Act, 1883, which was enacted for the express purpose of dealing with anarchist crimes. The Bill which has been drafted to give effect to this decision provides for the punishment of any person who causes an explosion likely to endanger life or property, or who attempts to cause such an explosion, or makes or has in his possession any explosive substance with intent to endanger life or property. It further makes the manufacture or possession of explosive substances for any other than a lawful object a substantive offence and throws on the person who makes or is in possession of any explosive substance the onus of proving that the making or possession was lawful. It also provides adequately for the punishment both of principals and accessories.

THE PAPER BILL.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th June, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VII OF 1908.

An Act for the prevention of incitements to murder and to other offences in newspapers.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the prevention of incitements to murder and to other offences in newspapers; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. SHORT TITLE AND EXTENT.—(1) This Act may be called the newspapers (Incitements to offences) Act, 1908.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

2. DEFINITIONS.—(1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.—

(a) "Magistrate" means a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate;

(b) "newspaper" means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news.

(c) "printing press" includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, utensils

and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing.

(2) Save as herein otherwise provided all words and expressions in this Act shall have the same meanings as those respectively assigned to them in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

3 POWER TO FORFEIT PRINTING PRESSES IN CERTAIN CASES.—(1) In cases where, upon application made by order of or under authority from the Local Government, a Magistrate is of opinion that a newspaper printed and published within the Province contains any incitement to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 or to any act of violence, such Magistrate may make a conditional order declaring the printing press used, or intended to be used, for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or found in or upon the premises where such newspaper is, or at the time of the printing of the matter complained of was, printed and all copies of such newspaper, wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty, and shall in such order state the material facts and call on all persons concerned to appear before him, at a time and place to be fixed by the order, to show cause why the order should not be made absolute.

(2) A copy of such order shall be fixed on some conspicuous part of the premises specified in the declaration made in respect of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, or of any other premises in which such newspaper is printed, and the affixing of such copy shall be deemed to be due service of the said order on all persons concerned.

(3) In cases of emergency or in cases where the purposes of the application might be defeated by delay, the Magistrate may, on or after the making of a conditional order under sub-section (1), make a further order ex parte for the attachment of the printing press or other property referred to in the conditional order.

(4) If any person concerned appears and shows cause against the conditional order, the Magistrate shall take evidence, whether in support of or in opposition to such order, in manner provided in section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(5) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the newspaper contains matter of the nature specified in sub-section (1), he shall make the conditional order of forfeiture absolute in respect of such property as he may find to be within terms of the said sub-section.

(6) If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, he shall set aside the conditional order of forfeiture and the order of attachment, if any.

4. POWER TO SEIZE.—(1) The Magistrate may by warrant empower any Police-officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector to seize and detain any property ordered to be attached under section 3, sub-section (3), or to seize and carry away any property ordered to be forfeited under section 3, sub-section (5), wherever found and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises—

(a) where the newspaper specified in such warrant is printed or published, or (b) where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or (c) where any copy of such newspaper is kept for sale, distribution, publication or public exhibition or reasonably suspected to be so kept.

(2) Every warrant issued under sub-section (1) so far as it relates to a search shall be executed in manner provided for the execution of search warrants by the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

5. APPEAL.—Any person concerned who has appeared and shown cause against a conditional order of forfeiture may appeal to the High Court within fifteen days from the date when such orders is made absolute.

6. BAR OF OTHER PROCEEDINGS.—Save as provided in section 5, no order duly made by a Magistrate under section 3 shall be called in question in any Court.

7. POWER TO ANNUAL DECLARATION UNDER PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS ACT, 1867.—Where an order of forfeiture has been made absolute in relation to any newspaper the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, annul any declaration made by the printer or publisher of such newspaper under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and may by such notification prohibit any further declaration being made or subscribed under the said Act in respect of the said newspaper, or of any newspaper, until is the same in substance as the said newspaper, until such prohibition be withdrawn.

8. PENALTY.—Any person who prints or publishes any newspaper specified in any prohibition notified under section 7 during the continuance of that prohibition shall be liable, on conviction, to the penalties prescribed by section 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

9. APPLICATION OF CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.—All proceedings under this Act shall be conducted so far as may be in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

10. OPERATION OF OTHER LAWS NOT BARRED—No proceedings taken under this Act shall operate to prevent any person from being prosecuted for any act which constitutes an offence under any other law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The circumstances of the recent outrages by means of explosive substances have disclosed a close connexion between the perpetrators of such outrages and certain newspapers which have from time to time published criminal incitements. Experience has shown that prosecution under the existing law is inadequate to prevent the publication of these incitements. In the case of one newspaper, persons registered as printer and publisher have been within a comparatively short period prosecuted and convicted several times while the real authors of the incitements have concealed their identity. This newspaper notwithstanding these prosecutions continues to exist and to pursue its criminal course. Nor is a solitary instance of the kind.

It has therefore became necessary to make better provision for the prevention of such incitements in newspapers. The scope of the present Bill is confined to incitements to murder, to offences under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, and to acts of violence. It gives power in such cases to confiscate the printing press used in the production of the newspaper, and to stop the lawful issue of the newspaper.

The procedure adopted in the Bill follows the general lines of that provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure for dealing with public nuisances, with the important addition that the final order of the Magistrate directing the forfeiture of the press is appealable to the High Court within fifteen days. It is further provided that no action can be taken against a press save on the application of a Local Government.

When an order of forfeiture has been made by the Magistrate but only in that case the local Government is empowered to annul the declaration made by the printer and publisher of the newspaper under the Press and Registration Books Act, 1867, and thereafter neither that newspaper nor any other which is the same in substance can be published without a breach of the law.

It is also provided that no proceedings taken under the Bill shall bar the prosecution of any person for any act which constitutes an offence under any other law.

BOMBAY NATIVE PRESS COMMENTS.

"The Indu Prakash:"—Criticism upon the two new Acts, which Government have passed to deal with the situation disclosed by the bomb outrages and the anarchical conspiracies behind them must now be more or less superfluous because the die has been cast and there is small chance of the two Acts being modified at any early date. We are indeed prepared to recognize the urgency of the situation and accord a general support to the measures. We do not, however, think that there was as much necessity for haste in regard to the Press Act as in regard to the Explosive Act. Nor do we understand what Government would have lost by publishing the two Bills a week before they were taken up in Council, so that wise and sober public opinion might have had the opportunity to express their views, which might probably have enabled Government to improve upon the provisions. We do not object to the suspension of the standing rules and passing such measures at one sitting. But where absolutely instantaneous action is not needed, as for example, in the present case when a month has been allowed to elapse since the outrages, a publication would have done good without giving even the "Yugantar" an opportunity to do more mischief than it has done. Turning to the speeches of Sir H. Adamson and the Viceroy we are glad that they are sober and not provocative. But they are not free from onesidedness and our greatest regret is that they do not make reference to that ultra-unprogressive and entirely unsympathetic attitude of Government, which, according to our view, has contributed along with seditious preaching by irresponsible agitators to bring on the present crisis.

The "Muslim Herald":—We are glad to see that legislation on the lines suggested by us is being excogitated by the Supreme Government. That the time is ripe for such enactments, none will deny. The measures on the legislative anvil are two. One is to suppress the unauthorized possession of arms, ammunition, explosives. The other is to put an end to the regular stream of seditious writings with which we are always flooded. India is now in the crucible; and keen observers have declared that unless and until drastic laws are passed the country is sure to go to ruin. For this reason we hail with enthusiasm this highly advisable move on the part of Government. That there will be carpers we are sure. But such cavillers there have always been. They are like children who do not understand their own interests. So Government like a parent must take care of them. It may be laid down without fear of contradiction that at the next Congress the Extremists will descant on the new measures. But let them. Why already the rabid Press of India has poured forth its Billingsgate on Government.

The "Akhbar-i-Soudagar":—The Explosives Bill and the Bill for the Prevention of Incitements to Murder and to other Offences in Newspapers, have become the law of the land. They were brought forward for discussion in hot haste and were without the usual formalities passed into law. The Explosives Bill was passed none too soon. The passing of the Newspaper Bill might have been delayed for a short time, but there was not after all any disadvantage caused by the hasty action of Government. The necessities of the case might have rendered such hasty passing expedient if not imperative. We have nothing very much to say in regard to the speeches of Sir Harvey Adamson and the Viceroy in support of the Bill. Their speeches were as dignified as they were suitable to the occasion. The remedies suggested in their speeches did not savour of vindictiveness on the part of the Government of India, who might be said to have preserved the balance of their mind at the present juncture. They had been goaded into the adoption of some very stringent measures against the Indian press generally, but the Bill, which is now the law of the land, clearly shows that all loyal and law-abiding journalists will in no way be prejudicially affected by it. It is not liberty but license that is sought to be curbed and kept under control. Liberty of action and freedom of speech will not be interfered with as hitherto, and for the continuance of these favours we cannot sufficiently thank the Government of India.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed":—Lord Minto and his advisers have discharged a sacred public duty with admirable judgment and exemplary self-restraint. They have risen equal to the emergency of the hour; they have shown requisite strength and courage; and yet they have scrupulously avoided fuss and bumptiousness which not seldom attend legislative action in India in the presence of some grave peril. They have adopted two stringent measures for safeguarding public interests and for the safety of the State, and this they have done without indulgence in any unwarranted accusations or insinuations against the Indian people, as a whole, or any one particular interest likely to be affected by those measures. There was, it is true, no need for doing either thing. The Government of India and its spokesman in Council, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the two Bills possibly thought the circumstances to be too exceptional to need the force of any special pleading for justifying the object of the legislation or the nature of it. The action of the Government was practically endorsed by the whole country—we shall even go a step further, and say that this action on the part of the Government was called for by the public itself and that the Government were here only legislating at the request if not the bidding, of the entire public, European and Native, ministers of the new cult of bloodshed and murder excepted. Action of the kind now adopted was essential; and it would be impossible to praise too highly the courage, decision, and judgment brought to the discharge of their unpleasant task by the Government of Lord Minto. The measures they have adopted are based on dire necessity; and there was neither room for sentiment nor clemency in dealing with the two kinds of human pest now disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the country.

The "Sanj Vartman":—The two Bills which passed into law are of so comprehensive and elastic a nature, that the ordinary reader or observer may not at once be able to grasp their real—what we may call—"almightiness." But the Government of India have gone and done it and, although the editorial chair will no longer be a chair of roses, if we may so put it, we deem it to be our sacred duty to raise our humble voice of protest against the way in which this new legislation has been passed or rather forced through the Viceregal Legislative Council. We will not use the usual expression of "indecent haste" in regard to the manner in which two more Acts have been added to the already bulky volume of Indian Statutes. That some kind of urgent legislation to meet certain emergencies it was necessary to pass without any unnecessary delay has been admitted in all quarters—at any rate, in all responsible quarters. After all it is these quarters Government need listen to, for the quarters that are irresponsible are so circumscribed, so unimportant, that might very well be ignored at least temporarily, or until they had assummed threatening proportions. We grant, therefore, that it was urgently necessary that some sort of legislation should be passed without any unnecessary delay. Unnecessary delay, however, does not mean that the microscopic minority of the unofficial members of the Council should have only "sixteen hours" in which to consider so momentous a draft bill as that placed before them by Sir Harvey Adamson re the Press in India. Every one of the non-official members present echoed the feeling of Nabob Syed Muhammad who said that "he had not been given sufficient time to express his criticism in complete detail," or even to study the Bill.

REPORTS from the Kurram Valley show that the recent troubles on the frontier there have been settled and no complication with local Afghan officials are likely now to occur.

SCHOOL TREAT AT PANCHGANI.

Generosity of a Hindu Lady.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, JUNE 10.

On Monday last, Panchgani was the scene of an unusually brilliant fete.

Mrs. Ladkorbai Jamnadas Lallubhoy, a generous Hindu lady, with her brother, Mr. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia, and her daughter, Divalibai, invited all the children of Panchgani, belonging to the Girls' and Boys' High Schools and the Convent, to a most sumptuous tea.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, with Miss Clarke, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Robertson, motored from Mahableshvar for the fete.

They were met at the gate by Captain and Mrs. Gillespie, who presented to them Mr. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia, the Principal of the Schools and their staff. They were conducted to the *dais*, which was erected for them, where Mrs. Ladkorbai and her daughter, Mrs. Divalibai, were presented by Captain Gillespie.

The following ladies and gentlemen were present—Captain and Mrs. Gillespie, the Revd. Butcher, Secretary of the Schools, the Revd. Rowan, Father Durach, Miss Kimmins, the Sister Superior, Mrs. Ladkorbai Jamnadas Lallubhoy and Mrs. Devalibai, her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia, Mr. and Mrs. Hargovandas Jivandas, and Mr. Vitaldas Narandas Shangvi, and the residents of Panchgani, both Europeans and Indians.

THE ADDRESS.

The following address was then read by Captain Gillespie:—

Your Excellency,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the residents and visitors in Panchgani, and, more especially, on behalf of the generous lady whose beneficence is the origin of this unique gathering, desire, very respectfully, yet very warmly, to welcome Your Excellency and Miss Clarke to Panchgani, and also to thank Your Excellency for the honor you have done us in being present to-day. Under any circumstance, this would be an interesting gathering; but the presence of Your Excellency makes it doubly so, and we feel sure that very pleasant memories of this day will long remain fresh in the minds of all who are here to welcome Your Excellency, and to take part in this happy function. We are sure, Your Excellency will be pleased to see in this hill station so many happy and healthy boys and girls; that you will be gratified at this pleasant treat which is provided for them, and that Your Excellency will also feel with us, that the sincerest gratitude is due to the lady who, in such a generous and kindly way, has provided this entertainment and given such genuine pleasure to us all. Again thanking Your Excellency, and extending to you our respectful and sincere welcome and good wishes.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency rose and replied as follows:—

Captain Gillespie, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to my daughter and myself to be present at this interesting gathering. The last time I stopped at Panchgani the dark shadow of plague hung over the place, and anxiety weighed heavily upon its people. To-day everything betokens hope and happiness, which I trust will long reign in this beautiful spot. One of the pleasantest features of this little ceremony, is that, while the schools represented are intended primarily for European children, the prizes are due to the kind generosity of a Hindu lady well known for her practical philanthropy. East and West have thus come together at Panchgani, and the kindly relations between the races, which are vital to the welfare of India, are strikingly illustrated. Remember, boys and girls, that you owe these prizes to the generosity of Mrs. Jamnadas, and, when you grow up and go out into the world, never forget to show courtesy and kindness to the people of India. I hope that these prizes will be an encouragement to all to take full advantage of the good education which is provided for you here; and that, alike in your work and your play, you will show the earnestness of purpose, which is essential to your happiness now and to the life of good citizens hereafter. I thank you for your kindly welcome, and I cordially wish prosperity to the three schools, and to the people of every degree, in this charming hill station.

His Excellency and Miss Clarke then presented the prizes to the boys and girls, standing at the tables the whole time. A vote of thanks was given by the Revd. Mr. Rowan the Principal, and they were heartily cheered by all.

Mrs. Divalibai, daughter of Mrs. Ladkorbai, on behalf of her mother presented Miss Clarke with a beautiful gold necklace, of choice Indian workmanship, which Miss Clarke wore during the afternoon. Beautiful garlands and bouquets were then given by Mrs. Divalibai and were worn by his Excellency, Miss Clarke, Mr. Robertson, Captain and Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Kimmins and the Revd. Rowan. Subsequently, Mr. Robertson removed his garland and placed it on Mrs. Ladkorbai.

His Excellency and party then left, and the children were entertained to tea. Tea was laid in the capacious compound of the Girls' High School, which presented a most festive appearence, being decorated with flags of the Empire. The tables were heavily laden with all kinds of choice fruit, cakes and sweets.

Captain Gillespie and Miss Kimmins had organized the entertainment, and great credit is due to their efforts.

Hearty cheers were given to the kind donor, and to her brother and daughter; many of the elder girls came and personally thanked Mrs. Ladkorbai for the most enjoyable afternoon possible, passed in this happy way on the last day of the hot season. All the residents, both English and Indian, were present, also about 200 children and about 100 parents and friends.

DACOITY AT DACCA.

Supposed Work of "National Volunteers."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

Much sensation has been created in Calcutta by a report published in the "Empire" yesterday, that it is supposed that the dacoits who raided the house of Sasi Sarkar, near Dacca, are a band of National Volunteers, who attacked Sasi Sarkar, as he was unfriendly to their numerous samities.

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

News from Shillong, dated to-day, states that no captures have yet been reported in connection with the recent dacoity near Dacca. Definite information as to the identity of the culprits is still awaited here.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Lamentable Changes.

Two of the greatest problems of the day are the decrease in the birth rate and provision for our aged and needy. It is not proposed in this article to quote statistics but rather to show that one affects the other and that the root of the matter lies in the present lack of "Home life" in the present generation. These arguments refer chiefly to the poorer classes of society. Formerly every young labourer had a longing for a home of his own. He pictured to himself a happy future in which, when his day's work was over, he would go "Home." He would there find his wife and everything would be just as he wanted it. Later, too, would come children and the joy would be greater. As years rolled by he would see these children grow up and he would plan doing this and that for them. And in the picture, too, he would see his grandfather sitting now in the most comfortable chair in his Father's house, quite content with his old clay pipe; and old age had no terrors for him. These were healthy dreams and he would work harder and save, so that some day he could have a home of his own and his dreams be realised. Later on when he married he was content with a simple home life and he spent all his money on it and his children. Except the public-house there were no outside attractions, and the nicer his wife made the home, the less he would go to the public-house. Formerly, too, women did make the home more attractive. It was, one might almost say, their trade. Instinctively they learnt as children how to do it.

Time passes and these too grow old. They have saved a little money and most of their children have married. Their savings alone could not keep them, and so according to the old custom, they live with one of their married children. Their savings combined with their son's earnings enable them all to live comfortably. The old parents do not feel that they are living on charity nor that their neighbours look down on them. The younger couple feel that they are doing their duty and all are content. Hence one may truly say that the old love of homelife produced children and there was no necessity for the old and needy to be given charity pensions, burdensome to the tax-payer, and distasteful to the recipients. The present generation of young men have not so much this longing for a home. There are many reasons for this which will be shown later. However, without homes there cannot be children, neither can there be any natural refuge for our old people. It is true almost as many marry as formerly, but few of these now spend all their energy and money in the perfection of their homes. There are other attractions, mostly expensive ones, and the women are losing their pristine skill in making their homes nice. The result is that the men go more and more to the public houses, and also in every part of England now are to be found clubs of various descriptions for the working man. Ostensibly these are useful clubs, e.g. for temperance or trades-union purposes, but they are really harmful. The up-keep of them is paid for by the working-man and more money is spent when inside them. This was very ably depicted some weeks ago in a cartoon in "Punch." Men prefer now-a-days to spend their money in this way rather than on their homes, and so they say they cannot afford to have children. Certainly they cannot afford their clubs as well as children, and without children there can be no homes in the true sense of the word.

Women too have become indolent. Formerly, when they had to do everything for themselves, laziness was almost an unheard of thing amongst the working class women. They must have been better workers too in the olden times, otherwise how did they find time to spin their cloth, bake their bread and brew their beer as well as keep their houses nice? In how many cottages now-a-days will you find home-brewed beer? All these things are now done for them by machinery, and slackness has resulted from it. They neglect their homes and are disinclined to have children. It is to women then that one must look to help to solve these two problems. They must learn to keep their menfolk at home, and the easiest way to do this is to make the home attractive. If lady district visitors would only teach this in their rounds they would really be doing useful work. Children would naturally follow. In the board schools, too, the same thing should be taught. Girls cannot learn this, their most important duty, too young.

Women too are to blame for the decrease in the birth rate amongst the so-called better classes. Formerly she was taught that a husband home and family were the chief things she had to look forward to. She now receives a better education than she used to do, so she ought to be a better companion to her husband; but strange to say she is not. Many men have been heard to say: "I never want to marry one of these clever women." Why is it? One can only suppose that whilst learning things which formerly men only learnt they have not learnt the things women should know and formerly did know, and it is just these things a man wants in his wife. Men crave for "Home life" and so they want a wife who can make a home and keep it comfortable, and they expect their wives to bear them children. Many women do not know how to do the former and will not do the latter. How often do we hear women say "I cannot be bothered with children." But these same women are to be seen combing and brushing their pet dogs. Surely there is something wrong with women's education when they will spend hours in such occupation rather than be bothered with their own children. This growing disinclination of women to bear children must be checked. They may not know it, but men have much more respect for the mother of four or five children than they have for the selfish woman who is to be seen gadding about here, there and everywhere, in search of amusement. In India especially this is very noticeable. The husbands generally want children, but the wives make excuses—the chief one being that "it doesn't do to have children in India on account of the separation which must ensue." Their husbands should remind them that when India was being made an Empire, our forefathers who did it, had children—generally large families, and these children were mostly worthy descendants of their fathers, and all this happened when it took more months than it does weeks now, to go home to bridge these "Separations."

ADAM.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered during the week ending June 11:—

From Rajkot, Harjivan Shahi pleader Samatsingh Utara; Porbander, Bander B G J P, Devkarndas Mavji Bazar Gali; Chiplun, Parsharam Pandurang Mahajan; Dhigwara B B, Kesboridall Dharamkotha; Anjar, Devkan Doogar Bhat Bazar Masjid; Mandsaur B B Rajaballi Mesaralli Feral Parsigali; Karachi City, Parsoomal care of Jairam Ussar Bhatt bazar; Patan (Gujarat) Mansukhlal Motichand care of Nagindas Kapurchand Mumbadevi; Sakapur B G J P, Odhavji Virji Juni haveli gali; Ms Sowcarpett, Raychand Foolchand Saraf Bazar; Nagothna, Shitaram Shastri opposite Panjrapur Gally Shetally; Karachi pharader, Ahmed care of Tejbaidai Pakki Mohla; Mapuca, Mario Antonio Pinto Shivalal Motilal Building; Mufliganj B N W, Eroopa Teli care of Mr C tton Chitpakali Byculla.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

"Elton Cup" Tournament.

FINALS: AN EXCELLENT GAME.

ST. MARY'S AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

It was decidedly unfortunate that the rain which would have been so great an improvement to the Cooperage if that ground had as usual been the venue, should have been just the cause that so good a game as this final was so entirely marred. The thick grass was as slipper as frozen snow and the boys were as often on the ground as above it. In spite of this, however, some excellent play was witnessed and the forward line of St. Mary's gave the large concourse of spectators as pretty an exhibition as could possibly have been expected under the circumstances. The game was a very even one all round, and the narrow margin not very much less than just about represented the difference between the two sides; for whereas Regnand, Cyriaco, D'Souza, Pinto and De Lair were infinitely quicker and nippier than the Y. M. forward line, the latter's back division with Hildreth, Lafrenais, Miller and Dixon showed up stronger than that of the other side. The two goalkeepers were equally good. Quinn and Salts worked hard for the Y. M. forwards as also did Benjamin on occasion. George was far too inanimate altogether, but young Cornfield's efforts were a revelation. Without displaying quite the quickness of the Cyriaco brigade, he was both forcible and clever with his stick and was rarely at a loss when the ball came his way at whatever the pace.

During the entire first half the St. Mary's boys played a man short—a good man it was too—but having given him a chance to turn up until the interval, they decided to fill the gap and right worthily did Ginger De Lair do this. Within ten minutes of the restart, the St. Mary's Captain had shot the one and only goal of the match. A win for this team had been prophesied from the beginning, but whereas it was expected to be an easy one there was really very little in it to the last minute of time, though what it would have been on a harder and faster ground it is not easy to say. This is their second successive win and we may safely expect to see several of the lads who figured on the field yesterday afternoon distinguish themselves in next year's Senior Tournament.

A game which was so level and hard-contested does not require much of a description; it was all thoughout attack and return-attack.

Score at full time:—

St. Mary's College ..... 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A. Juniors ..... nil.

TEAMS.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Goal.—Walker.
Back.—Carlos, Coates.
Half-backs—Garthwaite, Patrick, Stokes.
Forwards—Pinto, Cyriaco, N. D'Souza (Capt), D'Lair and Regnand.

Y. M. C. A. Juniors.

Goal—Gutteridge.
Backs—Hildreth (Capt.) Lafrevais.
Half-backs—Vase, Dixon, Miller.
Forwards—Salts, Quinn, George, Cornfield, Benjamin.
Referees:—Messrs. Spilling and Gawthorne.

The two teams lined up after the final blow of the whistle and were both heartily cheered for their fine display. After a few well-chosen words by Mr. Aston, the Chairman of the Committee, the cup was gracefully presented to the winners by Mrs Lindsey Robertson who also came in for an enthusiastic chorus to the regulation three cheers.

PAST WINNERS.

1905—Fort Wanderers.
1906—Byculla E. S. Institution.
1907—Bishop's High School, Poona.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

The two teams to try issues last night were the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Rovers. Owing to a counter-attraction on the other side of the Bandstand, there was a poor attendance on the Cooperage and it was also a poor game that was witnessed. The contest was wholly one-sided and the Gunners had things all their own way. The Rovers had not their full complement of regular players, as Philips, Millard and Mungavin did not turn up on the field while Tyler, another of their good men was ill in bed; and so they had to play with substitutes. The Gunners put in an excellent team, who played with good combination. Possessing a fast forward line, they placed the Rovers on their defence throughout, so much so that the latter were not allowed a single opportunity of being dangerous. Once or twice the Rovers, mainly through Kellet, their substitute centre-forward, tried to carry the ball to the other end but they could not get past the Gunner's backs. The defence of the Rovers was fairly good and they generally succeeded in keeping their attackers at bay, though in doing so the Gunners themselves assisted them by their too strong and at the same time erratic shooting in front of the goal. But for this defect, the R. G. A. could have scored two dozen goals instead of the paltry three. Credit should be given to Mr. G. Walton, who gamely came forward to guard the Rovers' flags, for his many skilful saves.

With a slight drizzle pouring, the game was commenced at 6-5 p.m., the Gunners defending the Bandstand goal. The Rovers kicked off, but the Gunners soon taking possession of the ball, took it to the other end and Reynold's shot struck the post. The ball was kept in play on the same ground and the Rovers were hard pressed to defend themselves. A number of shots having missed the flags, Reynolds had at last a shot that found the net. From the kick-off, Rovers tried to run to the other end but were sent back and were kept busy defending themselves. Five minutes before half time, Reynolds had again a successful shot. Play of the same one-sided order continued till half-time. Score:

R. G. A. ..... 2 goals
Rovers ..... nil

On change of sides, the same sort of play was indulged in. It was all attack by the Gunners, but the Rovers showed some improvement in their defence. Again the kicking of the leather by the Gunners in front of the goal was very erratic and often stronger than necessary, and after about fifteen minutes of this kind of play, from a throw in in midfield Macdonald and Belt, cleverly passing the ball between themselves threatened the Rovers' flags and Bett had an easy goal. The rest of the period, the Gunners were pressing and Walton and the two backs, particularly the left, Osborne, did a lot of clever saving. Score:—

R. G. A. ..... 3 goals.
Rovers ..... nil.

The following players represented the R. G. A.:—
Goal—Jackson.
Backs—Wiggit, Sam Watson (Capt).
Half-backs—Southcote, Gillett, Campbell.
Forwards—Macdonald, Bett, Reynolds, Littley, Hewes.
Referee:—Mr. C. Ward.

THE SIMLA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

At the Simla races to-day fine weather prevailed and there was a fair attendance. The following are the details:—

THE STAFF CUP.

Mr Chaplin's Tam Ring, (10st 2lbs) 1
Mr Marshall's Lady Knight, (12st 4lbs) ... 2
Captain Warde Harrison's Lady Patch, (10st 6lbs) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Farr's Agnes (9st 8lbs).

THE GRIFFIN PLATE.

Lala Radha Mohan's Black Prince (9st 8lbs) 1
H E the Viceroy's Stockbridge (11st 4lbs)... 2

Also ran:—Mr. Fell's Gadfly, (11st. 7lbs), and Lala Mohan's Naughty Girl (8st 13lbs).

THE POLO SCURRY.

Captain Holden's Mousie, (12st 7lbs) 1
H. E. the Viceroy's Hypoongyi, (11st 11lbs) 2
Mr. Chaplin's Frivolity, (14st 8lbs)..... 3

Also ran:—Captain Fane's Rosette (11st 8lbs), Mr. Fell's Orion (10st 13lbs), and Captain Keighley's Shahzada (9st 12lbs).

THE MINTO CUP.

Mr. Chaplin's Little Gallant (10st 7lbs)... 1
Mr Scott's Secunder, (10st 7lbs)..... 2
Mr Chaplin's Avatar, (10st 7lbs) 3

Also ran.—Major Popham Young's Surkhab (11st 3lbs). H H the Kaur Sahib's Brigand, (11st 3lbs), Mr Marshall's Little Red Rat, (10st 10lbs), Mr Jolliffe's Highflag, (9st 7lbs), Captain Barrett's Game Cock, (9st 3lbs), Mr Fell's Chance, (8st 13lbs) Major Williamson's Jeddah, (8st 10lbs), Lord F. Scott's Mauser (8st 10lbs) and Captain Howell's Zarafz-Shan (7st 6lbs).

THE SIMLA PLATE.

Mr Chaplin's Brown Boy (10st 11lbs) 1
Mr Scott's Pat 12 st 8 lbs 2
Captain Keighley's Tokani, (11st 9lbs) 3

Also ran.—Romany Lass, Pathfinder, Copper Queen, Belldaaba, Rex, Black Arrow, and Bobmajor.

THE NOVICE PLATE.

H.H. the Kour Sahib's brigand (12st)..... 1
Captain Winter's Rocksalt (10st 11lbs)..... 2
Captain Barrett's Mattock (9st 12lbs) 3

Also ran—Aliwal and Orion.

CRICKET FIXTURE.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Saturday, June 13—Elphinstone High School C C
Sunday, June 14—Jolly C C.
Saturday, June 20—St Xavier's College Gymkhana.
Sunday, June 21—Baronet C C.
Friday, June 26—Bombay Gymkhana.
Saturday, June 27—Grand Medical College Gymkhana.
Sunday, June 28—Friends Union C C.
Saturday, July 4—Wilson College Gymkhana.
Sunday, July 5—Ralli Brothers C C.
Saturday, July 11—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Sunday, July 12—Gaud Saraswat C C.
Saturday, July 18—Muslim C C.
Sunday, July 19—Parsi Baronet C C.
Saturday, July 25—New Young Parsi C C.
Sunday, July 26—Parsi Gymkhana.
Sunday, August 2—Young Men's C C.
Saturday, August 8—B B and C I Railway C C.
Sunday, August 9—Poona Young Cricketers C C.
Tuesday, August 11—Liberal C C Marine Lines
Saturday, August 15—Mohamedan C C
Sunday, August 16—Parsi Gymkhana (return)
Wednesday, August 19—G I P Railway C Club (B team)
Saturday, August 22—Bombay Gymkhana (return).
Sunday, August 23—Elphinstone C C.
Thursday, August 27—Poona Gymkhana.
Friday, August 28—Poona Gymkhana.
Sunday, August 30—Islam Gymkhana.
Saturday, Sept. 5—B B and C I Railway C C.
Sunday, Sept. 6—Elphinstone C Club (return).
Friday, Sept. 11—G I P Railway C C.
Saturday, Sept. 12—Islam Gymkhana (return)
Sunday, Sept. 13—New Shivaji C C.

TRIANGULAR MATCHES.

Thursday, September 17—Europeans vs Parsis.
Friday, September 18—Europeans vs. Parsis.
Saturday, September 19—Europeans vs. Parsis.
Monday, September 21—Hindus vs Winners.
Tuesday, September 22—Hindus vs Winners.
Wednesday, September 23—Hindus vs. Winners.
Sunday, September 27—Jolly C C.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 18th April 1908, amounted to Rs. 6,588, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 676. The total earnings from 1st January to 18th April, 1908, were Rs. 91,827, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 9,243.

MANCHESTER CUP.
GRAND PRIX de PARIS.
ROYAL HUNT CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.
Double and treble events, etc.
Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette," June 11.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shantaram Purshottam Kulkarni, Mamlatdar of taluka Chandor and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Nasik is invested with Power to make orders as to first offenders (section 562).

Mr Ramchandra Subrao Udopi, Acting Mahalkari of Bhatkal and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kanara, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Ganpat Sadashiv Rav, MA, LLB, is appointed to act as Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, vice Mr Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, BA, LLB, pending further orders.

Mr G R Kalyanpurkar, Mamlatdar of Mahad and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kolaba, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the first Class in that district.

Rao Bahadur Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan, BA, to be a non-official member of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Yeravda with effect from the date of expiration of his present term of appointment, viz., the 25th April.

Mr Vinayak Bahaji Joshi, BA, to be Principal, Dharwar Training College, vice Mr Shrinivas Konher Rodda retiring.

Assistant Surgeon Sorabji Pardanji Gandki to act as Civil Surgeon, Broach, vice Major W S F Ricketts, MB, IMS, pending further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Bhikaji Edalji Ghasvala, LM & S, performed the duties of Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, from the 3rd to the 22nd May vice Lieutenant-Colonel T D C Barry, I M S, granted leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Krishnaji Balaji Bendigeri, B A, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Belgaum.

Mr Shambhurav Chandappa Anikhindi to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Bijapur.

Mr Annaji Ramchandra Jalihal to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Kanara.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court Mr Ghulam Ali Kasim Merchant, LL B, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. Chimanlal Dalpatram Kavi, B A, District Inspector of Agriculture, Broach, is extended by fifteen days. Mr. Hargovandas Lallubhai Talati, B A, should continue to act as District Inspector of Agriculture, Broach.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr Gavrishanker Harjivan Vyas, Mamlatdar of Kapadvanj, is extended by fourteen days, Mr Jugalbhai Govindrai Desai, B A, should continue to act as Mamlatdar of Kapadvanj.

Mr Mahadeo Daji Dabke, Acting General Deputy Inspector, District Survey office, Nasik, from 1st to 17th May, both days inclusive, being the period intervening between the departure of Mr V G Rede and arrival of Mr K S Yardi.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Ramchand Motumal, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, is transferred to Jacobabad District with effect from 10th April vice Thanwardas Hemansing, transferred.

Gulam Hyder Gul Mahomed, Candidate Vaccinator, Larkana District, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, on probation for one year, with effect from 31st March vice Ramchand Motumal transferred.

Mahirchand Narsindas, Municipal Vaccinator, Shikarpur Town, was granted privilege leave from 6th May to 5th June inclusive, and Candidate Melharam Motuma was appointed to act for him.

Candidate Tilusing Gurmukhsing is appointed Acting Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla from 2nd April to 30th June inclusive vice Senma Virumal on leave.

Mahomed Zakrio Maidino, Municipal Vaccinator, Tatta Town, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Larkana District, with effect from 24th April.

Kundanmal Warinomal, Candidate Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, on probation for one year, with effect from 18th April vice Kundanmal Warinomal, promoted.

The leave without pay granted to Thanwardas Hemansing, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Larkana District, is extended to 30th April.

Candidate Shamdas Khanchand is appointed Acting Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Larkana District, from 23rd March to 30th April vice Thanwards Hemansing on leave.

Gagumal Gianchand, Public Vaccinator, Karachi Town, is granted privilege leave from 12th May to 18th July inclusive, and Candidate Lachiram Jewandrai is appointed to act for him.

Mr. K. J. Pendse is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court of the First Class Sub-ordinate Judge's Court, Thana, during the absence on leave of Mr. K. B. Vaidya or pending further orders.

Mr W N Dingankar is appointed Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Mahad vice Mr Daji Ramji, retired.

Mr Bhikaji

ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY IN RUSSIA.

Whilst the movement for the political liberation of Russia seemed to be everywhere triumphant, several friends of this country in England thought that the time had come for an open participation in Russian internal politics, writes Bernard Pares in the "Westminster." Mr. Stead came out here as a Liberator; and it was only the plain-spoken discouragement from the Russian Liberals that finally dissuaded many members of Parliament from coming to demonstrate their sympathy with what had once been the First Duma. Personally, one's sympathies were bound to be on the same side; for, if one happened to be on the spot at the time, one could hardly accept the official myth which represented Mr. John Petrunkevich and Mr. Muromtseff as revolutionaries. On the contrary, one saw day by day inside the walls of the Duma how the best and most eminent of the Reformers were all coming nearer and nearer to the moral atmosphere of Conservatism.

In another and perhaps a wider sense, the instinct of the English sympathiser was correct. I shall never again believe that Russia is our natural enemy. In my journeys here during the war I had ample proof that the often-expressed irritation against England was hardly more than skin-deep. At the time of the North Sea incident I had first-hand evidence that the disturbers of peace on this side were simply a minority within the governing circles. But when Russia was twice called upon to send representatives to confer with the Czar on the affairs of the nation, and when public opinion had for a time a chance of expressing itself clearly in print, one had far better chances of judging. There was no longer any doubt about the matter. It was possible to get straight talk from every section of the Assembly recently elected by the country; and no one had any interest in the anti-English view put up during the war except, perhaps, some of the representatives of the descredited champions of absolutism. More than this, as soon as one was able to place in their proper perspective the various newspapers as rerpectively representative of sections of Russian opinion, one came to recognise that those which most clearly subsisted on the old abuses were those which had been making unremitting attacks upon England. As to the results of the second elections, it need only be said that they did nothing but confirm the view suggested by the first.

For the Englishman, as an Englishman, this was the most important fact of the last three years in Russia; it was clear that the Russian people was inclined to friendship with us, and not to hostility. For the foreigner, as a critic of Russia, the most important fact was this: it had often been said by supporters of the old regime that the country was in their favour. In the face of the enforced silence of the public, it was difficult to contradict this statement. At least, the ninety millions of peasants seemed so apathetic that it might be claimed that their silence gave consent. But when the Emperor invited the people to choose its representatives to express its wishes to him, the peasants almost everywhere sent men who spoke in a totally different tone from that of addresses drawn up by a village elder under the eyes of the local land captain. It was clear that the peasants were not against the Czar, but against the old system of Government. So clear was it that the Court and the official world, which in the first electoral law had put a premium upon

THE PEASANT VOTE,

and had ordered the peasants to elect only peasants, now practically excluded the peasants from every effective share in the franchise. To ask the peasants to elect and then to imprison their members was one of the most effective means which the Government could have adopted to discredit itself with the population. Nowhere was this simple fact misunderstood, and it may be said to be the most important event of the whole movement for reform.

Taking this altogether, one may say that the old regime, if it still lingers on in practice, is doomed in Russia; and the trend toward constitutional government is wholly to the advantage of friendship with England. But it does not follow that England has anything to gain by a Russian "revolution." Russia is coming towards us as it is; and perhaps we are to find that the movement for reform, which appeals to us far more strongly than anything more violent, is really practically triumphant already. Still less, would England gain by any marked interference in the internal affairs of Russia. On the countrary, we should be setting ourselves against that natural reaction of intelligent patriotism which was perfectly certain to follow on the excesses of thought of 1906, and is itself one of the best guarantees for the stable and orderly working out of a constitutional regime.

It is of this that I have to say more; and it will be seen that all the present conditions offer a unique opportunity for the further development of friendly relations between Russia and England.

Liberal England seems to have lost all interest in Russia; but.

THE POLITICAL POSITION

is none the less interesting. On the one hand, the present Prime Minister came to office as a Constitutionalist resisting revolution. He has been subject to continuous attacks from the reactionary courtiers; but the fact is that none of the Court Party could be certain that he would be as capable of maintaining external order if he took M. Stolypin's place. Thus M. Stolypin has so far been able to beat off all the attacks. M. Stolypin is understood to represent at Court the principle of the continuance of a national assembly. If it disappeared so would he; thus we have a Premier who is tied by interest and reputation to Constitutionalism. On the other hand the Third Duma may be described as the last of the Sibylline books; the full edition has been refused, but there remains something which the customer finds it necessary to accept. Russia must, if possible, keep

THE THIRD DUMA,

if only for purposes of foreign credit; for, the "Russian revolution" is still in everyone's minds, the Japanese war is not forgotten. And the Third Duma as was found to be the case, has turned out to be in tacit opposition to the old and still unreformed bureaucracy. This appears clearly at every one of its stages. Now the Third Duma is in a position something like that of Henry VII. after the Wars, of the Roses. It remains by the exhaustion of other forces. Evidently it is not perfect; but evidently it is, for all concerned, better than nothing. Exonerated of the burden of trying to be perfect, it goes its way easily chatting over apparently small questions instead of shouting over big ones. But in Russia just now there are no small questions, The Duma attends to the little details of the Budget; but now and again it chances upon instances of mismanagement which call attention to big principles. It is a good thing that the badness of the old regime was so widespread. If the Duma only continues to sit and discuss details of the Budget, it cannot fail to establish a tradition. Even the Ministers would now be dull without it.

If ideas are not wanted if programmes are at a discount the Duma naturally talks detail—that is, it talks economics. But in this there is nothing artificial. The Reform movement began, as it is sure to end, with the discussion of economic question; these are the questions which most obviously need attention. But economic questions have always been the true basis of England's relations with Russia. We had serious interests here long ago, and it was only in the nightmare of Russophobia that we ever put other considerations in front of them. It is economically that Russian has need of us—both the Russian Government and the Russian people alike. It was just such an awakening from melodrama as that which is now proceeding in Russia that in 1849 first brought a common-sense Italy into a practical friendship with England.

I have said that there is a strong revulsion of patriotism in Russia. I do not, of course, speak of the influence of the Russian reactionaries, who, first, are the very reverse of patriots, and, secondly are only interesting in a pathological sense. But when we find an independent genius like Peter Struve talking "interests of State" we are challenged to stop and take note of a striking sign of the times. Struve is the man who gave an intelligent direction to modern Russian Socialism. Later Struve was the editor of "Liberation" the newspaper that knit together the Liberal group which controlled the fortunes of the First Duma. His evolution has been remarkable, but it has always been

INSPIRED BY CONVICTION

and even by intuition. No man can speak better in the name of independent Russian opinion, Struve's recent article on "A Great Russia" marks an epoch in Russian political thought. Every word of it counts; and, in general, every principle laid down in it is unanswerable. It tells the Russsian Intelligent that to transform his country he must acquire the faculty of constituting; the sense of the interests of the State in the Russian public is an essential to the constitution of any "Great Russia"; and this sense must be equally alive to questions of foreign policy as to the principles of reconstruction at home. Just now everyone is talking foreign policy; and it is clearly understood that nationally Russia has got to draw nearer to England. This is the moral of Struve's article throughout.

I am here only outling certain important factors of the present situation. But my sketch will not be intelligible unless I fill in one more part of it. What country is the chief stay of reaction in Russia? It is Germany. And who are the reactionaries in Russia? Half of them are Germans. It will be understood that after the events of recent years they cannot be loved. But even for many years before that they have been looked upon as the most effective barrier both to reform at home and to a broad and successful foreign policy in Europe. It was very natural that the measure of liberty which is now enjoyed by thinking and patriotic Russians should be used to combat Germany in the field of foreign policy. Nor can even the Prime Minister regard with complaisance a force which ties him to the chariot-wheels of reaction both in the internal and in the external affairs of Russia.

I do not suggest that England should feel any animosity against Germany, I suggest that Germany's unpopularity is England's opportunity in Russia. What is wanted is, not an aggressive foreign policy on the part of our Government, but a vigorous initiative on the part of all who interest themselves whether in the moral or in the commercil opening up of Russia to English influences. We have too long spelt Russian names in German letters. We have too long traded with Russian merchants through Garman agents. Germany, both politically and commercially, has been a middle-wall barring us off from Russia. It is now more possible for us than ever before to break down that wall and shake hands with those who stand behind it. The wall can be broken easily enough; a Power which depends for its force on keeping everyone else at arm's length is not one that gives us the impression of strength and vitality. Something more is required to hold for long the leadership of Europe Anyhow, it would be lazy not to make the attempt.

FISH IN KASHMIR.

MR. FRANK MITCHELL writes from Kashmir:—"Some of your readers may be interested to know that the young "huchen", (Danube fresh water salmon) hatched from ova imported in April last, have now reached the fry stage. About 2,200 still survive and all seem strong and healthy, so that there is every reason to hope that this fish has come to stay. Anglers, however, must not be impatient—if three years hence a sufficient breeding stock remains and the fish are successfully stripped of their ova, the stocking of streams will be commenced, but it will be two or three years more before it will be worth any angler's trouble to fish for "huchen," and longer before the monsters of the Danube can be matched in Kashmir waters. In your paper of 23rd October last, you referred to the superior result obtained by professional agency over amateur efforts, and instanced a case where an American expert had succeeded in getting 80 per cent. of trout fry from ova in the Argentine, as against the 65 per cent. we got here The "huchen" ova is more delicate than trout ova, according to the specialists, so that such good results could hardly be expected in this case; but had the careful instructions given to the trout farmer, as regards packing, been carried out, there is little doubt we should have had many more fry. Had an expert been engaged at the farm, he would for his own sake have probably seen that the packing was perfect according to instructions, and he would have been with the ova during the whole journey to see that they had every attention. The cost would have been treble what it was, but if there had been failure it would have been entirely due to carelessness. The difficulty an amateur has to face is in securing the fullest care and attention at every stage of the importation, and the weakest link represents the strength of the chain. In this case, 10,000 ova was a very small interest to the fish farmer who turns out hundered of thousands. The packing given was good enough for any ordinary voyage but not for the journey to Kashmir. Fortunately the great care given to the package en route through the kind exertions and influence in London of that good sportsmen Mr. W. W. Petrie, saved the situation, and the number of fry secured should be sufficient for the object in view.

SIGNOR Koelticker, an Italian zoologist, states that by means of a microphonograph his hypothesis that fish have a language of their own has been fully confirmed. He has heard them carry on a sort of murmuring conversation, which he does not, however, claim to have understood.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Gesweli Rd., London, Eng.

BY THE WAY.

THE COBBLER AND THE RANGER.

Few of the thousands who visited Bushey Park on Chestnut Sunday bestowed a thought on Timothy Bennet, the cobbler of Hampton Wick, who, in the reign of George II., re-established a right-of-way through the park. Being sure of his ground, he commenced an action against Lord Halifax, then Ranger, on behalf of the inhabitants of the district, prepared to sacrifice his fortune of £700 rather than that "great folks might keep the upper-leather wrongfully." The Ranger at first laughed at the "fellow's impertinence," but mature reflection convinced him that the cobbler had the law on his side, and, in spite of the Crown lawyers, who urged him to fight, he conceded the cobbler's claim and restored to the people the right which they enjoy to-day.

ALFRED DE VIGNY AND MARIE DORVAL.

There was a disturbance at the Odeon Theatre in Paris the other day because, at a performance given in honour of the memory of Alfred de Vigny, Marie Dorval was represented on the stage. She played the leading role in his "Chatterton," and for a season they were in love with each other. Dumas relates in his Memoirs that Marie Dorval refused to kiss him because of her attachment to the other poet: and George Sand wrote her a letter exhorting her to devotion and fidelity. "Make him happy, my dear," she pleaded. "Men such as he is need such happiness and deserve it." But all in vain. Before very long the tragedienne gave the poet a rival in the persons of a young actor whom she had picked up in the course of a provincial tour, and Vigny avenged himself by writing his famous "Colere de Samson," in which his mistress figures, of course as Delilah.

PEWTER-BORROWING PETERBOROUGH.

Mr. Asquith's appointment to the Deanery of Peterborough recalls the occasion when Dean Swift condescended to dine with the Royal chaplains, who had "the worst-provided table" at Windsor. In his "Journal to Stella" for October 6, 1711, Swift writes: "We ate on pewter: every chaplain, when made dean, gives a piece of plate, and so they have got a little, some of it very old. One who was made Dean of Peterborough (a small deanery) said he would give no plate; he was only D an of Pewterborrow." This collection of old pewter, if still existing, would prove a welcome addition to the exhibition now being held at Clifford's Inn.

VIEWS ON AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Edward Smith, J.P., of Bewdley, is back home from Australasia, where, with Rev. A. N. Johnson, he has been engaged on deputation work for the London Missionary Society. Mr. Smith's opinions of the Australian people is, according to to the "Christian World," that their good living, ease, and comfort tend to enervation, and that the present generation have no notion of what struggle is. They say they work hard, but their hours are short, and they speak very contemptuously of the American and his "hustling." Mr. Smith quotes a minister in the West who remarked that nothing will save the people of Australia but a baptism of blood. He found that the prevailing comfort and ease does not help the religious sentiment. The churches are almost empty of the working-classes. The highest ideal of many of the people is to make this world as pleasant as they can for themselves.

MAIDS AND MILKING.

A rural characteristic of the age was manifested the other day at the annual hiring fair at Sleaford, in Lincolnshire. This, "Country Life" points out, is the reluctance of country girls to undertake any work connected with the farm. The fair itself was a great success, but a difficulty was experienced by those who wanted girls to act as indoor servants and at the same time undertake the milking of a cow. Of course it has long been recognised that women are not strong enough in the wrist to undertake the milking connected with a great commercial diary; but there is no apparent reason why they should not milk one or two cows kept by many farmers for the domestic supply. However, they absolutely refused to undertake this duty, and it is said that not one in fifty would accept a situation where milking was required.

AN ENGLISH MADRIGAL.

An unusual and welcome feature at such ceremonies, where big choral and orchestral effects are rule, was the singing of an old English madrigal by the choir alone, "to characterise the English side of the ceremony." The madrigal, often confused with the glee (which should aways be sung by soloists, and often has instrumental accompaniments), is always unaccompanied, and each part of the vocal score is of equal interest, the whole abounding in dilightful imitative effects. Introduced into England from Italy during Elizabeth's reign, the madrigal was brought to a high state of perfection in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and gave birth to the glee—a purely English form early in the seventeenth century.

WHO WAS THE ORIGINAL "BONIFACE"?

May 14 is the festival of the first St. Boniface, who looks like an interesting personage, in view of the Licensing Bill, despite the fact that he is described by a biographer as being, before his conversion, "a stout man, given to drink." The truth is, however, that though there are four Bonifaces in the Calendar, including our own countryman who converted the Germans, not one of them has given his name to "mine host" of the modern tavern. The original Boniface was the landlord of an inn at Lichfield, who was in league with the local highwaymen. He used to boast that he ate no meat, but "fed purely upon ale." Farquhar brought this sleek innkeeper on the stage in "The Beaux' Stratagem," and thenceforward "Boniface" became a common term for a publican.

THE MELLHAC HALEVY COLLABORATION.

The "Gaulois" tells the story of the circumstances in which MM. Mellhac and Halevy began to work together for the stage. They were schoolfellows, but not intimate, as Mellhac was four years Halevy's senior. On leaving school they lost sight of each other, the one entering the Civil Service and the other writing "undercuts" for pictures in the comic papers. After an interval they met again, shook hands, and renewed their acquaintance, on the steps of the Varietes. Each of them had offered a play to the manager, Hippolyte Cogniard, and had called to inquire as to its fate. It was the manager himself who suggested that, as they had not separately produced exactly what he wanted, they should try what they could do in collaboration. They did so, and the result was the libretto of "La Belle Helene."

THE Zurich-Schaffhouse express had barely come to a standstill at Schaffhouse, the "Express" says, when a violent thunderstorm burst over the town, and a thunderbolt struck the engine, the shock being felt through the entire train. Most of the passengers received shocks, but were not seriously injured. The engine-driver and firemen were, however, found unconcious in the box. They recovered soon afterwards.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS MODES.

The spirit of prospective sunshine seems to have invaded the ateliers of the leading dress-makers at last writes Our Paris Lady Correspondent and everything is being fashioned with a view to sunny, and one might almost add tropical, weather. But on the contention that the clerk of the weather is as fickle as the Banderlog in Kipling's tale, numbers of women are hesitating before laying in their stock of sunshades for the summer months. Where this particular extravagance is concerned, we have far surpassed even the most luxurious of our ancestresses and whereas a couple of tiny frilled sunshades of striped silk, with long pointed ivory sticks, were considered a generous allowance for any woman in those days, the Parisienne elegante thinks little or nothing of ordering a fresh embrelle for every summer gown she may select.

PARASOLS IN TOILE DE JOUY AND GROS-GRAIN.

The prettiest and perhaps the most popular examples this season are carried out in toile de Jouy, the French equivalent for unglazed chintz, and which represents a design of old-fashioned flowers such as flourished in the gardens of a couple of centuries ago together with simples and herbs for household uses. These are made with very long Directoire handles, not infrequently tasselled and corded in quaint style, while the chased silver or ivory top contains a tiny puff or match box, which opens with a spring, a miscroscopical mirror being sunk into the lid, while in not a few instances a delicate miniature painted on ivory, with all the skill of a modern Cosway, takes the place of puff-box or mirror. A decided rival to the toile de Jouy parasol in the courts of fashion is an example made of thick gros-grain in white, with an immensely wide black satin stripe, or in white and Nattier, white and mordore, and a variety of other colour alliances. Another craze of the moment is that of having the handle of the sunshade cut out in the form of Rabier's animal heads, representing a dauschund in caricature, or in place of that a fox terrior or spaniel treated humorously, and suggesting the most elementary description of toy mounted at the end of a long stick. Where the plain white sunshade is concerned a great deal of attention is being devoted to pique, which makes a charming accompaniment to a white frock, while, by reason of its somewhat workmanlike appearance, it is by no means considered out of place in alliance with a tailor-made of a severe description, and can be removed and washed, or rubbed down successfully on the frame with soap and water and a small stiff brush, without in any way injuring it or leaving tell-tale marks behind. Silk sunshades are frilled, but not heavily, the all-over frills, which were greatly in evidence a season or two ago, being entirely discarded this summer. At most, two or three narrow flounces are used in this connection, which are laid at the edge of the parasol, either in waved lines or zig-zags, while velvet pastilles are introduced between the frills at intervals, one or two on each panel in turn.

NOVELTIES FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

Toile de Jouy has suggested some pretty materials for children's wear, as well as for that of their elders, and novel schemes are by no means wanting in this matter. A little frock of cotton material made for some small lady of six or eight summers, and designed for her demure morning walks in the Bois, under the egis of a responsible "gouvernante," was covered with little sprigs which suggested the familiar pattern of blue Coalport china, the tone of the blue being closely imitated as well as the design. By way of relief the frock was simply corded here and there in dark blue, while it was fashioned all in one piece with a deep flounce below the waist, attached to the frock with a dark blue cord. The tiny turned-down collar was corded in the same fashion: while a simulated plastron down the front was defined by the same dark blue cord. Hats of toile de Jouy crossed with a trellis work design of dyed straw are equally in request for the denizens of the nursery, these pretty little models being of the mushroom persuasion, which is still appreciated by the small people, with the new toile de Jouy strings edged with gauffered Valenciennes lace and caught under the chin with a tiny cluster of Banksia rosss in place of the bow which is rendered impracticable by reason of the thickness of the material. In the case of some of the small extremists of fashion, tiny ruffles composed of loops of soft white satin ribbon introduced in imitation of those of their elders are worn with outdoor attire, the ruffles being fastened behind with a chou or bow, the long ends depending to below the waist line of the up-to-date little wearer.

COIFFURE ORNAMENTS OF PEACH BLOSSOM AND PINKS.

The debutante's pretty wreaths of peach blossom and pinks, which have played such an important part already this season, have assumed quite a novel guise just now, and are worn in an entirely different fashion from that which formerly obtained favour. Each wreath consists of a circular band of fine wire, with a crescent-shaped half wreath of flowers at the top and bottom, and is worn very far down on the head, the lower wreath almost touching the "nuque," while the hair is waved softly over the bare wire at the sides, so as to produce the effect of the flowers being actually threaded through it. In place of the spring blossoms and pinks which constitute the special "flora" where the coiffure ornament is concerned, nothing is more popular for a brunette than plucked geranium heads in rich scarlet, or the most minute of moss rosebuds dyed a deep crimson.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	6	4	94
Total plague deaths to date	143,705		
This date last year	3	2	72

SMALL-POX.

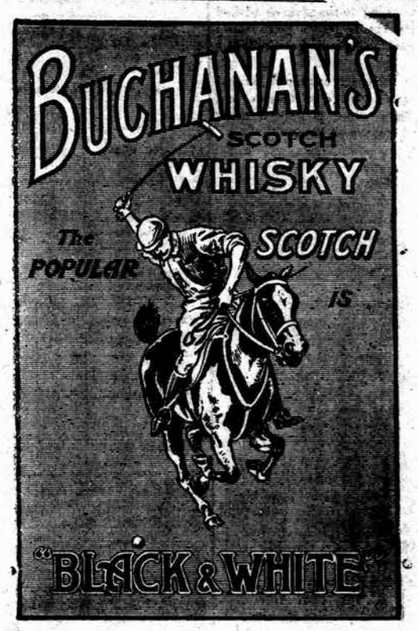
Attacks.	Deaths.
8	4

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

June 11th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	23	24	2
B	107	122	4
C	73	87	9
D	32	17	0
E	107	143	4
F & G	46	2	1
Total to date	394	405	20
Total rats killed			799



BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY
BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY
BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY

THE "FAMOUS" CHAMPION GOODS.
Hand and Power Drilling Machines.
PORTABLE HAND FORGES.

For Hand or Power. Portable Hand Forge. For Hand or Power

Figure 401 Portable Forge can be had in three Sizes 18", 22" and 24" Hearths.

Figures 203½ and 96 we keep in Stock, with many other styles, larger and smaller, for both hand and power.

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19, Hummum Street,
BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Icilma.
Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

Skin-Tone
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins.
A Revelation of what a soap can be.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
BEACH & BARNICOTT LT. BRIDPORT.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Coaline. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

Rowland's
Macassar
Oil
FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.
Men require it to prevent baldness.
Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.
Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,
A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
BOMBAY.

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"THE AMULET"
PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
Patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6.
The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.
As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.
DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS
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HEAD OFFICES:
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We furnish direct from our Coventry factory to any town, on free trial approval, our highest grade
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at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely interchangeable throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
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ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using coupon below, for Free Art Catalogue and special offer on Sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

MORE!
Round goes the plate again at tea-time, and that quickly, when you make your scones and little tea cakes with "Paisley Flour" and serve them fresh from the oven.
So sweet to the taste.
So fragrant and light,
So wholesome and digestible,
So easy to make.
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
The Sure Raising Powder
Made by Brown & Polson.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON JUNE 10.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 3/4		5/16
3 do. Rentes	95	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 9/16	un	1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 1/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/2	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 9/16	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	53 1/8	1/3	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12	1/2	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·39 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/4	since	¼ 28th May
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		
Do. Short London Bills.	1 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills.	1 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 months' sight		un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d. unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver—Firm.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

There were no tenders.

Amount to be allotted next week' ...Rs. 10,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	... Steady with limited demand.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Dull.
Total Sales	... 2,000 Bales.
Imports	... 30,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 6·40—01
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·63	5·78	5·55	5·28
+10	+10	+07	+03
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**
5·15	5·08	5·04	5·01	5·01
+03	+02	+03	+03	+03

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 12,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	... 5,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 8,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·20—unchgd	
Futures—Month of July 10·11+14	Advanced on favorable cables and to firm southern spot market and improved demand.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·43+15	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchanged
Futures—Month of July 11·20+11
Do do Oct. 9·56+13
Closing Tone of Futures:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly, C. I. F. ... d. 4 ⅞

June-July—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 53 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Arrivals—"Australien."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rupees.	1,424	Muscat	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees.	1,500	Abbas	N Gokuldas

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [11TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent, from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 19th May.

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 46 lacs down.

Exchange :—

The steady feeling in the exchange Market has continued. Rates opened to-day at 1-3 27-32 T. T. and 1-3 7-8 on demand but when wanted 1-32 better was readily obtainable but the enquiry for remittance is small. Private bills are also scarce and any offered have been placed at 1-4 for 3 months' sight credits, but some Banks are inclined to refuse bills under 1-4 1-32 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are firmer.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d. to 7/8d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d. to 29-32
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4d. to 1-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 1/8
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178 1/4

Government Paper :—

The Market opened steady to-day at 95 3-4 ready and 95 13-16 for the settlement. Only a small business is reported but towards evening a slightly former feeling set in owing to some of the bears taking their profits. The Calcutta Market was advised slightly weaker to-day at 95 3-4. This is probably due to the drop in the Bank of Bengal cash balance.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-13
1st Settlement	,, 95-14

Bullion :—

On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London advanced 1-16 for ready to 24 1-2 and 1-8 for forward to 24 9-16. New York closed 1-8 higher at 53 1-8. Locally rates have been firmer, the market for ready bars advancing from 64 1-16 ex-duty to 64 3-16. Forward quotations are also firmer and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Prices are steadier owing to the advance advised in the Home Markets, but the general position here is unaltered. Contract business is practically at a standstill.

For ready cotton there is a continued demand from Japan shippers for high class Oomras and Bengals but for Europe there is only a small enquiry and local mills are quiet buyers.

QUOTATIONS :—

	₹s.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	230/31	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	212	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	208	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	203	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	203	
Fine M. G. Juttia ...	197	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	191	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	189	
Good Westerns ...	198/9	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	2,000 bales.
Total Imports	8,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·34	5·30	5·58	5·30	5·18
+02	+02	+03	+02	+03
N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.		F.-M.
5·10	5·06	5·02		5·02
+02	—02	+01		+01

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	240/41	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205/6	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190/1	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	180/1	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is easier with very little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	7	0 B. T.
September	,,	8	15	6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with only a small demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	4	0 B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ...	,,	9	5	0 ,,
,, Yellow Guzerat ...	,,	10	6	6 ,,
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,,	10	4	0 ,,

Gingellyseed :—

There is little doing, but prices remain steady as under :—

Muggy	Rs.	54	0	0
Yellow Hingunghat	,,	57	0	0
,, Secundarabad ...	,,	56	0	0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10	10	0

Tone—Firm, good business.

Castorseed :—

	Rs.	32	0	0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.	25	8	0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

	Rs.	5	8	0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi June-July ... Rs. 6 3 6 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,397 1/2
India	65 1/2
Indian Specie	55

Mills :—

David	37 6 1/4
Jamshed Manufacturing ...	171 1/4 July.
Mancokji Petit	3,122 1/2 ,,

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co.	126
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Preference Shares...	161
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary.	315
Colaba Land and Mill	1,095
Delhi Flour Mill	152
Marcks and Co.	132

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti	118
Tapti-Valley	422 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,580	bales.
Wheat	18,163	cwts.
Linseed	6,488	,,
Rapeseed	7,358	,,
Gingellyseed	255	,,
Poppyseed	6,321	,,
Groundnuts	10	,,
Castorseed	4,684	,,
Rice	2,316	,,
Myrabollams	4,539	,,
Cottonseed	18,118	,,
Mowraseed	315	,,
Gram	551	,,
Joowar	89	,,
Maize	nil.	

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

	Rs.
May 1906 ...	15,85,46,000
May 1907 ...	14,76,56,000
May 1908 ...	18,33,64,000

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Bills on London made by the Comptroller General, on Thursday, the 11th June :—

Aggregate amount tendered	...£ 70,0000
Total amount accepted ...	...£ 70,0000

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 11.

The freight market continues dull and lifeless. The Whitsuntide holidays intervening the home produce markets have been more or less closed during the week. There is little enquiry for ready or forward arrivals of wheat by rail in Karachi. Continues small, and no improvement can be looked for until the rains are assured.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc,

BOMBAY. BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,397½
Bank of India...	100	50	5 ,,	66
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,330
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 ,, / 1¼ ,,	65 / 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 ,,	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 ,,	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue / new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£6¼	12 p. c.	xd. 75 / 750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 485
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee...	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	225
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United...	250	250	20	xd 465
Century ...	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India ...	500	500	85	xd 1,775
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,095
Coronation Millis...	500	500	80	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	275
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	xd 101¼
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy...	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David ...	250	250	20	275
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress ...	500	500	25	335
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,270
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	divid60	430
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	742½
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,440
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Mancokji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3100
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2925
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern..	500	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	670
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen ...	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid50	900
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	890
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	525
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,375
S. Mahratta...	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	xd 1,175
Sun ...	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi...	500	500	45	xd 1,350
Textile...	500	500	30	1,175
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Broach City...	200	200	14	225
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Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee ...	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton...	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva ...	200	200	Nil.	150½
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Sassoon ...	500	500	30	450
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Sind ...	400	400	35	720
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GREEM-ROOM GOSSIP.

"GETTING MARRIED."

I've a bone to pick with Mr. George Bernard Shaw L. G.—T. Or, if he likes, since he is a vegetarian, we will make the bone a cabbage-stalk. He is sure to get all the stalk all of it, I should say, with the exception of the "s"; but I shall at least experience the satisfaction of feeling that I have had my little say—and that is no mean achievement in the presence of "G. B. S."! Concerning his new piece, "Getting Married," which has entered upon a course of "matinee" performances at the Haymarket Theatre—where, by the way, they have "A fearful joy" in the evening also—Mr. Shaw promised that the whole thing would be hideous, indescribable,—an eternity of brain-racking dulness.

FOILED.

Having a greater faith in his word than in his words, I thought to myself, "Here is an excellent chance of damping the expensive enthusiasm of a certain young relative of mine for the theatre and all its works! An eternity of brainracking dulness! I'll take her to it!" And I did. And she never enjoyed an entertainment so much in all her little life before. She wants to see—or, rather, to hear, for there is really every little to see in it—"Getting Married" again, and to take her friends. Of course she does. For what was described by its author as an eternity of brain-racking dulness turned out to be a brief three-hours' frolic. She laughed as I have never heard her laugh before. And I laughed too—at Mr. Shaw's "conversation." But the deception he practised upon me was no laughing matter. Which is where the vegetarian bone comes in.

DISHONEST HEROINES.

The steady increase of crime among stage heroines is beginning to get serious. It used to be the men who did all, or most of, the dreadful things in plays—I mean the picking and stealing, the forging and embezzling, and offences of that kind. Now it is the women—and it is all the fault of the late Henrik Ibsen, Heaven rest his soul, notwithstanding. "His Doll's House in Order"—I mean his "Doll's House"—was the beginning of it. I believe Nora Helmer was the first stage heroine who stooped to forgery. It had been done, of course, hundreds of times before by the adventuress of melodrama in the red silk dress and the cloud of cigarette smoke; and the old-time heroine, in white cashmere and poppies, was accused of it over and over again—and over and over again found innocent. But when it was discovered by our dramatists that a heroine could do wrong and still remain a heroine, and be applauded and sympathised with as such; when it became quite certain that Nora Helmer, in spite of her astounding dishonesties, was an emotional and a sentimental "draw"—then the heroine with a stain on her character became the fashion. And she is the fashion still.

PHYLLIS MORTIMORE.

We have had scores of her since dear Nora. We had her quite recently in "The Thief." And now we've got her again in "The Thunderbolt," Arthur W. Pinero's most interesting "episode in the history of a provincial family" at the St. James's Theatre. No doubt poor Phyllis deserves all the forgiveness she gets before the curtain, following the example of the thunderbolt, has fallen. She is the butt of another Ridgeley family, called in this instance the Mortimore family, a spiteful, acid, narrow-minded, and withal sternly proper set of people who have never forgiven her for marrying their Thaddeus, though Thaddeus himself (this time a perfectly lovable character) is more than satisfied with his bargain.

JUSTIFIABLE CRIME.

So when, not by any means at her own seeking, she is suddenly confronted with the chance of destroying a will which has been made entirely in favour of one person, and thus bringing about a division of property, which will make herself and her husband independent of the impertinent patronage of the Ridgeley-Mortimores, she does not hesitate to commit what at the time, the mad moment of the devil-sent oportunity, she considers a thoroughly justifiable act. This is the heroine we find ourselves sympathising with at the St. James's, and we are not ashamed of doing so because the others, the Ridgeley-Mortimores, are so very horrid

SHAW PINERO, AND THE MIRROR.

When Mr. Shaw holds the mirror up to Nature he holds the ivory side to "her" face and the glass side to his own. That is how it comes to pass that all his characters, to use the words of his recently published confession, seem simply to be "a row of Shaws"—why, in "Getting Married," "Shaw in a bishop's apron argues with Shaw in a general's uniform," and Shaw dressed as a bridegroom is wedded to Shaw in petticoats. But in the hands of Mr. Pinero, the mirror is held just the other way round; and as a result we get in "The Thunderbolt" commonplace, narrow-minded people talking in a commonplace, narrow-minded way. It may possibly be complained by Shaw-fed and Wild-fed playgoers that there are no "smart lines" in "The Thunderbolt—no dazzling epigrams, no amazing topsy-turvyisms, no humorously inverted proverbs and phrases.

DRAWN FROM LIFE.

But the characters in Mr. Pinero's play are not the sort of people to revel in the luxuriant undergrowths of Shaw but uncertain philosophy. Mr. Pinero could make them do so if he liked. But he is in earnest—and we thank him for seeing the importance being earnest. Yet why compare the two dramatists? Only that I have seen "Getting Married" and "The Thunderbolt" within two or three dayr of one another, and the experience has set me thinking how easy it must be to become a Shaw and how hard become a Pinero!

MAINLY ABOUT PLAYERS.

The episode at the St. James's, which I have so briefly and inadequately sketched, is played by Mr. George Alexander and his company in a manner which awakens the highest admiration, and deserves the warmest praise. Not a single player tries to be more than Mr. Pinero intended him or her to be; Mr. Alexander himself, actor-manager though he be, literally taking a back seat when it is best for a scene or a situation that he should. Although he is the hero of the piece he is not by any means the central figure and he does not strain to be. Thaddeus Mortimore is the least provincial, the lest narrow-minded, and the best-hearted of the three ordinary respectable men born and bred in a town in the Midlands—and George Alexander is just that Thaddeus and nothing more.

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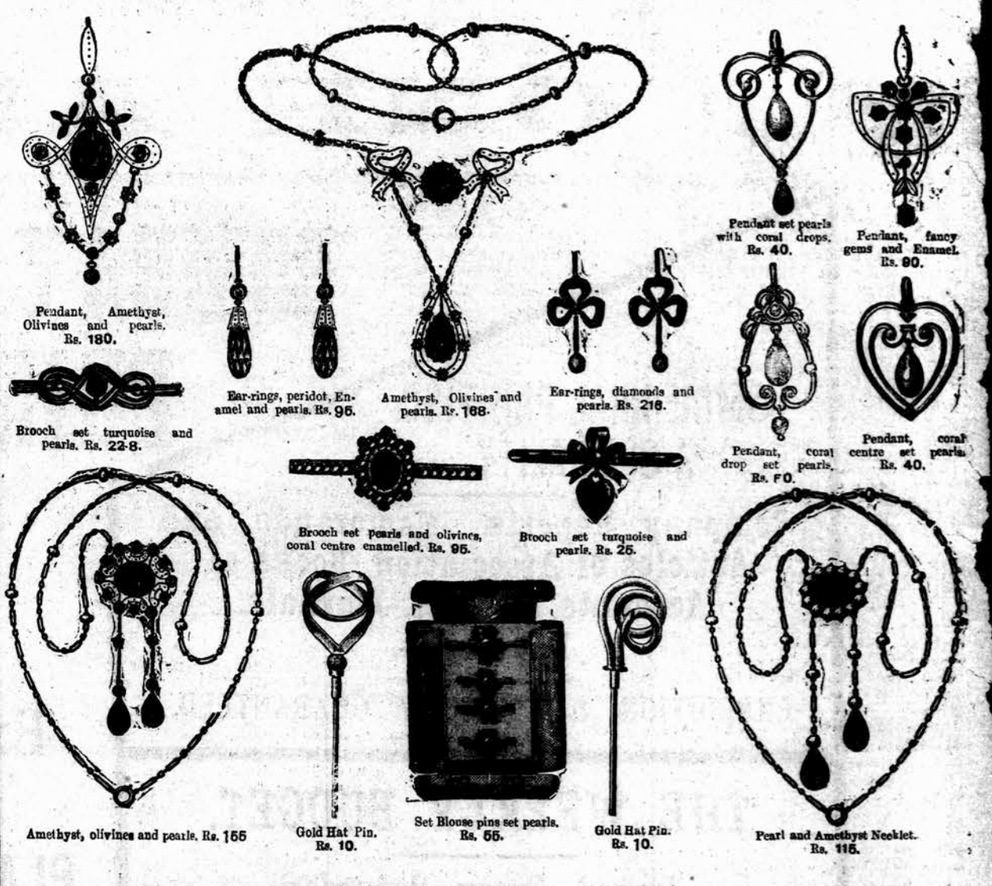
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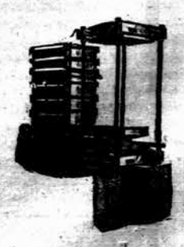

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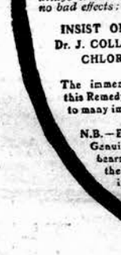

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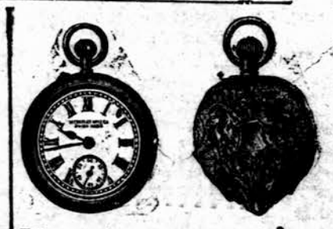

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